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U.S. Peace Plan Asks New Jarring Talks in Mideast

By Dana Adams Schmidt
JERUSALEM, June 23 (NYT).—A new U.S. proposal for a Middle East settlement calls for Israel and the Arabs to accept additional contacts with Gen. Y. Jarring, the United Nations envoy, but makes no mention of direct or indirect talks between the parties in the conflict. The proposal, made in the last few days to Jordan, Israel and Syria, was described tonight by high Arab diplomatic sources, despite secrecy imposed by King Hussein's palace and the U.S. Embassy. The proposals were made after the most recent consultations

Israel Stages Round Raid Deep in Egypt

Commandos Beaten, Cairo Says
CAIRO, June 23 (Reuters).—Israeli commandos, apparently in a surprise raid, struck deep into an area where Soviet troops were reported to control an air space. Israeli jets attacked several targets in southern Egypt in the second successive heavy attack. A spokesman here said commandos raided a military base near the border. At least ten were killed and wounded. The raid was the first deep action, either from the air and in this region, since the announcement last April that Israel was withdrawing its forces from the Sinai. It was a surprise, he said. But Egyptian officials in a fierce dispute over the attack and the wounded. Four soldiers were wounded, he said.

Complete Loss
Israel spokesman dismissed reports that all forces only landed in the Sinai area and that 20 had been killed or wounded. The raid was the first deep action, either from the air and in this region, since the announcement last April that Israel was withdrawing its forces from the Sinai. It was a surprise, he said. But Egyptian officials in a fierce dispute over the attack and the wounded. Four soldiers were wounded, he said.

Democrats Horse Scheel
WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT).—West's first Free Democratic Party endorsement of his Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, chairman of the party, was announced today. The party, founded in 1964, had a severe electoral setback in the last federal election, where it lost its 46-member Bundestag. The party's chairman, Walter Scheel, was elected to the lower house of parliament.

Stock Prices Surge in N.Y. Rail Worries
NEW YORK, June 23.—Stock prices surged today, partly as a delayed reaction to the news of the Penn. railroad's bankruptcy and fears the rail giant's problems have a widespread impact on the economy. Dow Jones industrial average closed at 698.11, down 10 points from yesterday. Meanwhile, in an effort to stabilize the market, the Federal Reserve announced it was buying short-term corporate bonds. Details on Page 7.



CONDEMNED IN GAZA—Some of the 20 Gaza Strip Arabs listening to their sentences for guerrilla activity.

20 Young Arabs Get Prison Terms In Israeli Court

GAZA, June 23 (Reuters).—Twenty young Arabs, including the nephew of Jordan's King Hussein, were sentenced to prison terms today for guerrilla activity. The sentences ranged from eight years to life. The nephew of King Hussein, Mohammed el-Farrah, 20-year-old, was sentenced to life. He was charged with leading a guerrilla unit in the Gaza Strip. The other 19 were sentenced to terms ranging from eight years to 15 years. They were charged with various offenses, including carrying weapons and participating in guerrilla activities.

Special Privileges Deplored Secret EEC Report Censures U.S. Businesses in Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
BRUSSELS, June 23 (NYT).—What amounts to a census of American corporate activity in Europe, one of the severest yet made by an official body, has been produced in a secret report by the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community. The report, which is being circulated among member states, criticizes the special privileges granted to American companies in Europe. It says that these privileges, which include tax breaks and other financial advantages, are unfair to European companies. The report also criticizes the way American companies have used these privileges to gain a competitive edge in the European market. It calls for a more level playing field for all companies operating in Europe.

Cambodians Halt Fire Near Phnom Penh

By Ralph Blumenthal
PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, June 23 (NYT).—Enemy forces attacked a Mekong River town 20 miles north of Phnom Penh last night but were repulsed by Cambodian troops after a night of fighting. The town, Prek Tameak, is a strategic location on the border between Cambodia and North Vietnam. It has been the site of several battles in recent months. The Cambodian forces, led by General Lon Nol, managed to repel the attack. They reported that they had killed several enemy soldiers and captured some weapons. The town remains under Cambodian control.

Saigon's Troops In Cambodia Free To Go Anywhere

By Anthony Lewis
LONDON, June 23 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that South Vietnamese forces would be free to operate anywhere in Cambodia after June 30. That date, a week from today, is the deadline set by President Nixon for the withdrawal of American troops from Cambodia. Mr. Laird said the deadline would definitely be met. But he said he would not want to put "any limit" on South Vietnamese actions. The Communists, he indicated, might seek "sanctuaries" anywhere in Cambodia, and Saigon's forces should be able to attack them. Mr. Laird's replies to questions at a London press conference appeared to carry somewhat farther the gradual shift of American policy toward allowing the South Vietnamese free rein in Cambodia. On May 3, at his press conference a week after ordering American forces into Cambodia, President Nixon was asked whether his June deadline applied to South Vietnamese ground troops. He said no, but added: "I would expect that the South Vietnamese would come out approximately at the same time that we do, because when we come out, our logistical support and air support will also come out."

Army Clears 3 Officers in My Lai Case

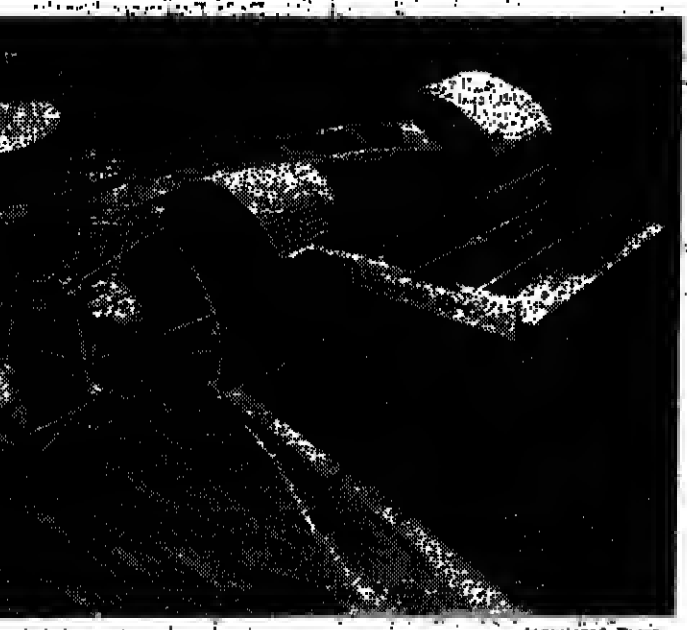
By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Army today dismissed charges against three high-ranking officers growing out of the alleged massacre at My Lai. The officers were cleared of all charges. The case, which involved the killing of hundreds of unarmed Vietnamese civilians, had been one of the most controversial in the Vietnam War. The officers, who were part of a military unit that was accused of the massacre, had been charged with various offenses, including ordering the killings. The Army's decision to clear them was met with criticism from some quarters. They argued that the officers should have been held accountable for their actions.

Nixon Will Report On Cambodia Move

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—President Nixon will fly to St. Louis Thursday to address the 50th annual convention of the Jaycees and to announce his policy on Cambodia. The President is expected to make a report on the progress of his efforts to bring peace to Cambodia. He will also discuss the situation in Vietnam and the role of the United States in the conflict. The Jaycees convention is one of the largest annual gatherings of the organization. It is held in St. Louis every year.

Dudman-II: Terror in Cambodia

By Richard Dudman
FOR more than two weeks we fled westward in the midst of a massive migration of guerrilla troops and Cambodian peasants. Night after night our Land Rover overtook long lines of shadowy figures, walking in single file or sprawled on the edge of the dirt roads. A dirty rear curtain was kept down much of the time. At frequent stops, where a silent sentry sometimes gave a brief signal with a flashlight, we usually were directed to shield our faces with the cotton batik sarongs that had been given us for a change of clothing. But sometimes, by moonlight or the frequent phosphorus flares projecting allied outposts a few miles away, we could make out that the troops carried mostly repeating rifles or carbines. Some bore the small haversack that we came to know as standard guerrilla equipment. It was impossible to judge the nationality of the troops we saw. We thought it would be unwise to ask directly where a man or woman came from. Even later, the five guerrillas who held us—Elizabeth Pond of the Christian Science Monitor, Michael Morrow of Dispatch News Service International and me—prisoner in Cambodia for 40 days gave us only limited information about themselves. The fleeing peasants had with them all the household goods they could carry—mostly pots, dishes and a little food. Several women whom we picked up with babies in their arms, as well as lugging bundles of chickens, spoke only Cambodian. Occasionally they shouldered greetings to acquaintances among the troops that had passed them earlier and whom our car overtook. We saw hundreds, both civilian and military. One night alone, I counted 200. In this massive migration we felt that we were watching the terrorization of the peasants of Cambodia. We felt we were observing the welding together of the local population with the guerrillas. The peasants were turning to the fighters as their best friends. We felt that this held the most serious significance for American policy. At each house where we stopped the villagers appeared to offer willing cooperation and friendship to the guerrillas. Our guards told us that our rice was furnished free by the peasants when it was available, but that side dishes such as vegetables, chicken, dog, and in one case porcupine, were purchased. We saw the soldier in charge of supplies for our little group peel off a few rials to pay for a chicken. Our guards often lived under the bamboo-slatted floors of the houses, which were raised on stilts. They stayed with the farm implements and pigs, chickens and ducks while we always had the best place in the house. The owners of the houses went to work each day in the rice paddies, apparently unworried at leaving their families and homes at the disposal of armed strangers. In the late afternoons and evenings, by fading daylight or the tiny flames of a guerrilla's kerosene lamp, those of our guards who spoke Vietnamese sat around with the Cambodian villagers taking the first step in friendship—learning each other's language. In political discussions, our guards told us repeatedly of the "solidarity of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos" (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



SKYLAB IN ORBIT—An artist's concept of the Skylab, three-man space laboratory planned by the National Space and Aeronautics Administration. The workshop is the larger capsule, at right, with a telescope mounted atop. Hooked to the laboratory is a spacecraft, the smaller capsule, which can be used as a rescue vehicle.

After Apollo, U.S. Spaceships Will Have Rescue Systems

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., June 23 (AP).—It is too late to develop a rescue system for the Apollo moon program, but all future U.S. men-in-space programs will have emergency recovery and rescue procedures—whether they are on earth-orbit trips, moon missions or flights to Mars. The Skylab three-man space station scheduled for launching in 1973 will have double protection, says the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Hooked to the laboratory will be a spacecraft that can be separated and flown back to earth. And, for the first time, a rocket will stand by at Cape Kennedy to fly to the rescue if needed. For larger earth-orbiting stations planned late in this decade safety experts are studying "space lifeboats" in which up to three men could fly back to earth, protective compartments that can be sealed off from the rest of the station, and a shuttle craft that will operate like an airplane for quick trips into space. Moon explorers beyond Apollo will find an immediate emergency take-off vehicle waiting when they take off. It will be deployed on the lunar surface in advance of the astronauts' landing. The astronauts also will carry along small flying machines designed mainly for flitting about on the surface but usable to fly to a rendezvous with a lunar-orbiting spaceship in case of trouble. For two-year journeys to Mars, there will be the "buddy" system.

Senate and House Pass Space Bill

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The Senate and House of Representatives completed action yesterday on a compromise bill authorizing an appropriation of \$3.4 billion for the U.S. civilian space program in the fiscal year starting July 1. The measure compared with a \$3.33 billion spending ceiling which the Nixon administration sought. The authorization bill includes \$945 million for the Apollo man-to-the-moon program. It will include two identical spaceships flying side by side, or two distinct ships, hooked together. In case of trouble with one, the crew could transfer to the other and complete the mission. Phil H. Bolger, deputy safety director in NASA's Office of Manned Space Flight, said, "Nine years of manned flight has taught us a lot. Our technology has developed to the point where we now can perfect emergency systems for spaceships. The planning for Skylab began only a few years ago, when

Biggest Shipbuilding Order Ever

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reuters).—The Navy today awarded a contract for construction of 30 destroyers to give it a powerful, modern anti-submarine force from the mid-1970s onwards. The contract to Litton Industries is worth a potential \$2.5 billion, the biggest Navy contract for shipbuilding ever given by the Defense Department. The multipurpose ships, of a new class known as the Spruance, will be built at Litton's Ingalls Shipbuilding Division at Pascagoula, Miss., but 60 percent of the work will be subcontracted and spread over 48 states. The Pentagon announced the decision to go ahead with the planned contract despite recent reports of doubts because of a squeeze on the Defense Department's budget. They will also have capability for shore bombardment and for surface warfare and will have short-range missiles for defense against airborne threats. Their effectiveness against submarines is expected to be far greater, particularly at high speeds, than that of current naval ships, because of ship-silencing techniques and improved sea-borne capabilities. The contract with Litton has a ceiling price of \$2.14 billion. The total eventual cost to the government of \$2.55 billion includes government-furnished radar and weaponry for vessels. The estimated cost of each destroyer is \$85 million. Defense experts see the contract as a badly needed shot in the arm for the Navy in its efforts to keep ahead of expanding Soviet naval strength.

While no names are mentioned, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands Antilles and even Luxembourg are well-known tax havens. Furthermore the size of American companies and the desire of European governments to attract foreign investments have enabled the Americans to negotiate special favorable tax agreements with the European states. "More than the loss of tax revenues, which is far from being negligible," the report says, "this inequality of treatment between American investors and the European enterprises alters to the profit of American companies—the general conditions of competition." The European governments similarly compete against each other in the subsidies they grant American companies to build plants in development regions, the report says, pointing out that in some cases the governments have paid up to 70 percent of the costs of an industrial project. Money-Raising Advantage The size of American companies also gives them an advantage in raising money in Europe. Commission figures show that European lent American companies \$2.6 billion in 1967 against \$447 million in 1969, while over the same period the proportion of U.S.-generated funds for financing European investment fell from 25 percent to 16.1 percent. The book value of American investments in Europe is placed by the Commission authorities at \$6 billion at the end of 1967, but the report goes on to say that the overall real value is something closer to \$36 billion. More significant than overall volume is the penetration in specific industries, the report notes. For example, Americans control 95 percent of the community industry in integrated circuits, 80 percent in electronic calculators, and 30 percent in automobiles.

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Imposed by Laborites in 1964

S. Africa Is Expected to Ask Britain to Rescind Arms Ban

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the new Conservative government has agreed to resume sales of arms to South Africa. The spokesman said the decision was being discussed with the South African government.

Mr. Muller requested an appointment with Britain's new foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, for an informal discussion of a whole range of issues between the two countries.

Heath Names 21 to Posts in Government

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath tonight announced 21 government appointments outside the new 18-man Conservative cabinet.

Among them are four senior ministers, four law officers, three Treasury ministers and nine ministers of state.

A notable omission was a minister of posts and telecommunications.

This led to speculation that responsibility for the Post Office may be handed over to business administration rather than political direction.

Heading the list of senior ministers is Richard Wood, who becomes minister of overseas development.

Julian Amery, who returned to the Commons only last year after being defeated in the 1966 general election, becomes minister of public buildings and works.

The new minister of transport is John Peyton.

Viscount Eccles becomes paymaster general with responsibility for the arts.

Sir Peter Rawlinson becomes attorney general, and the solicitor general is Richard Howe.

Richard Sharpley and Lord Windham become joint ministers of state at the Home Office, while Joseph Godier is appointed minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The principal Treasury appointment after the Chancellor of the Exchequer goes to Maurice Macmillan, son of Harold Macmillan, former Conservative prime minister. He becomes chief secretary to the Treasury.

Heath's Press Chief, Donald Maitland, 47, a career diplomat and former chief of the Foreign Office news department, took over today as chief press officer for Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Mr. Maitland, British Ambassador to Libya since 1969, was called to London last weekend and assigned to the new post.

Tories in First Clash With Trade Unions

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters).—The new Conservative government today faced its first trial of strength with the powerful trade unions following the threat of a nationwide dockers' strike from July 14.

The dockers' ultimatum in support of a pay claim which would nearly double their basic wage is being treated by the government as one of its top priorities. It was discussed at today's first meeting of the cabinet since the government was formed last Friday.

Concrete Proposals Reported

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Romanian, E. German Predict Europe Talks

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, June 23.—Preliminary preparations for a European security conference appeared to be gathering momentum today.

Romanian Premier Iosif Gheorghe Maurer, the first Communist leader ever to visit the West German capital, said, "We believe the moment has come to launch effective preparations for the conference."

He held out the possibility of a series of preliminary conferences to tackle proposals for an agenda.

At the same time, East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer, returning from a Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting in Budapest, reported that a series of concrete proposals had been agreed upon there. The Hungarian regime was authorized to contact "the governments of European states" on the basis of these proposals, which later would be published.

The Communists move follows an initiative taken by the NATO Council of Ministers meeting in Rome last month. Proposals for a

balanced mutual force reduction between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact were given to the Italian government to transmit to the Communist nations.

Reaction so far to the NATO proposals has been largely negative from the Pact states.

Independent Line

Romania has followed a characteristically independent line in its approach to a European security conference, and Mr. Maurer stressed here his government's conviction that the existence of the big-power blocs was a hindrance to real security. "It is absolutely clear that the way to a real and lasting security is not through the relations of bloc to bloc," he said.

Mr. Maurer said West German Chancellor Willy Brandt agreed with him on this point. In a toast to the Romanian delegation, Mr. Brandt in fact said that preliminary talks of a European security conference should not be "cooped up" in a controversy between the two blocs.

The West has taken the attitude that the Communist powers should show good faith by progress in bilateral and multilateral talks on cold war problems before there is any serious preparation for a security conference. Mr. Maurer indicated impatience with this idea, saying that if the world waited until all European problems were solved, it will have to wait a long time.

He did not commit himself on the form of U.S. participation in such a conference, one of the pre-

conditions from the Western side, but said Romania did not oppose this. East Germany's Mr. Winzer, in outlining the move, said the Warsaw Pact referred only to contacts with European countries.

He appeared to give great significance to the steps taken in Budapest, however. "We are absolutely certain that these new proposals will lead to a new stage in the great movement for European security," he said.

Mr. Maurer said his talks here with Mr. Brandt and other West German officials were successful, and left him more optimistic than ever that progress was being made in the security conference. He declined to answer questions relating to the military side of the Warsaw Pact, saying simply: "I am a convinced pacifist."

Romania has so far resisted Soviet pressure to allow Warsaw Pact maneuvers to take place on its soil. Mr. Maurer denied there were any foreign troops now in Romania.

He invited West German President Gustav Heinemann to visit Romania, an invitation which was accepted in principle. Both President Nixon and former French President Charles de Gaulle have visited the Balkan country since it began to follow a more independent foreign policy.

White House Meeting

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—President Nixon met with 17 college presidents yesterday to discuss student unrest. It was one of a series of sessions that began in April.



LONG VOYAGE HOME—The Great Britain, one of the first iron ships and the largest passenger liner when Prince Albert launched it in 1843, rides ignominiously on a wooden pontoon ferrying it up the Bristol Channel from the Falkland Islands. The Great Britain, crippled at Cape Horn by a storm in 1886, will end its 127-year career after a 9,000-mile tow as a maritime museum in Bristol, where it was built.

U.S. Proposal Traced to Vietnamese Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

While the new proposals alluded to the Rogers proposals, which the United States made to Egypt and Jordan at the end of last year, the sources said that they did not go into detail and differed basically in context from their predecessors.

First of all, the sources said, the new American bid was formulated partly to balance the American response to Israel's insistence on buying more Phantom and Skyhawk jet planes. They expected the United States to offer the Israelis some aircraft, but only in return for Israeli adherence to the Security Council resolution in deed as well as words. As the sources understood it, this would mean an Israeli commitment to withdraw from most of, but not necessarily all of, the territory the Israeli Army occupied in the 1967 war.

The second point that put the American proposals into a new context, the Arab diplomatic sources contended, was the presence of the Soviet SAM-3 defensive missiles and Russian pilots in Egypt as a result of which the Israelis have refrained from raiding the interior of Egypt since last April.

"What the Russian presence really means," the diplomats said, "is that the Israelis know now that they could not possibly defeat Egypt and the Americans know that there is an ever-present danger of a major East-West confrontation in case the Israelis were to try it."

The Arab diplomats gave a similar interpretation to the recent statements of Premier Golda Meir that Israel accepts the Security Council resolution, ascribing them to Israel's desire to obtain long-range U.S. aircraft and to the Soviet military presence in Egypt.

They regarded as significant also a report received through diplomatic channels that Soviet pilots had in recent days sharply reduced their activity in Egypt in order to avoid any possible provocation during a period of delicate diplomatic maneuvers.

U.S. Cites Efforts to Redeem Damaged American Currency

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The U.S. Treasury announced today that attempts are being made in the United States to redeem large sums of partly burned U.S. currency believed to have been recently in North Vietnamese hands.

The Treasury has taken action to halt the cashing of any further \$100 bills "presumed to have been in North Vietnamese or Viet Cong hands" while its investigation goes on. The bills are genuine.

A tip led to the inquiry. The informants said about \$7 million of the currency, some of it burned on both edges and other bills scorched down the middle, had been abandoned when the North Vietnamese evacuated their embassy at Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in March.

Another report described similar burned currency from the Viet Cong Embassy at Phnom Penh. The Treasury discovered at once that \$96,000 in bills matching the

description had been turned in to the Treasury for redemption in new currency.

Additional bills have been presented since then, the Treasury said, and these are being held until completion of the inquiry. The total presented for redemption to date is \$168,000.

The partly burned bills came from banks in Singapore, Hong Kong and Bogota, Colombia.

They were forwarded through banks in the United States to the Treasury for redemption.

The government normally replaces partly burned currency after checking its genuineness as a routine matter of helping the victims.

The Treasury declined to speculate on how the North Vietnamese might have obtained the currency, but said, "The bills are definitely genuine."

Rumors have indicated that the bills were being offered at 50 to 60 percent discounts in the black markets of several Far Eastern countries.

Space Affected Cosmonauts' Weight, Hearts, Circulation

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI).—Cosmonauts Andrian Nikolayev and Vitaly Sevast'yanov lost weight and developed "instability" of their cardiovascular system as a result of 13 days in orbit, Tass said today.

The agency said the problems showed up in the early tests given the men after their return from space in Soyuz-9 on Friday.

The report indicated that Soviet scientists are now less enthusiastic and more cautious about the ability of man to survive long periods of weightlessness.

Shortly after the two cosmonauts completed their flight, the longest in history, Soviet scientific commentators had declared confidently that the ill-effects of weightlessness "can be overcome."

The Tass report, which quoted doctors and the cosmonauts themselves, did not indicate that the weight and cardiovascular problems are serious.

But it noted that after more than three days "the process of readaptation to earth has not yet been completed."

It said Col. Nikolayev "is still one kilogram (2.2 pounds) under his preflight weight, and Mr. Sevast'yanov is two kilograms (4.4 pounds) under." It did not say how much underweight they were on the day they landed.

"The cardiovascular system is within normal limits, although there is observed a certain instability," Tass added. It did not detail the nature of the "instability."

Precision Needed

Cosmonaut Anatoly Filipchenko, who flew in Soyuz-7 last year, was cautious in his tone when he replied to a Tass question on weightlessness.

"To a certain extent the forecast of scientists was confirmed: that man in a long flight will get used to weightlessness and will be able to work fruitfully," he said. But then he added, "For future experiments which may last more than one month it must be known."

Czech Envoy Asks Denmark Asylum

COPENHAGEN, June 23 (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak ambassador in Denmark, Anton Vasek, today asked for political asylum, the Foreign Ministry said.

A statement from the ministry said Mr. Vasek had asked for asylum for himself and his family. The statement said the case was being considered.

The terse announcement gave no indication of the reasons for Mr. Vasek's decision. The ambassador's whereabouts were not immediately known.

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Lifeboats For Spacemen

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technological advances permitted parallel development of emergency systems.

The two-story Skylab will be launched unmanned late in 1972 by a Saturn-5 rocket into a 300-mile-high earth orbit.

Three men, launched a day later by a smaller Saturn-1B rocket, will ride a modified Apollo command ship to a rendezvous with the station, where they will conduct medical, engineering and scientific experiments for 28 days.

After they return to earth in the Apollo ship, two additional crews are to visit the same station in 1973 for stays of 56 days each. Although only three Apollo craft are needed, NASA has contracted with North American Rockwell to build four, one for a possible rescue mission.

"If something should go wrong with the Skylab," Mr. Bolger said, "the astronauts could climb back into the Apollo vehicle, power it up, detach it and head for home. The rocket on the ground would be needed only if the Apollo module could not bring them home for some reason."

Beyond Skylab there is the large space station, which by 1980 could accommodate 30 or more scientists, astronomers, engineers, doctors and others.

To service it, NASA plans to have a space shuttle, a completely reusable vehicle that can take off vertically from earth with 12 or more persons and up to 50,000 pounds of cargo and later fly back to earth and land at any jet-plane runway like a conventional airplane.

NASA and industry also are considering ball-out devices, or space lifeboats, that could be separated from a troubled station and steered back to earth.

Japanese Riot As U.S. Pact Is Renewed

Students Fail to Reach American Embassy

By Philip Shabecoff

TOKYO, June 23 (NYT).—Rallies, brief, wildcat strikes and clashes between police and militant students erupted across Japan today in protest against the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

The treaty was automatically extended for a year after the original ten-year pact expired at midnight yesterday.

Later tonight, radical students used gasoline bombs, lead pipes and wooden staves in hit-and-run clashes with police in Tokyo following a mass rally sponsored by labor unions and leftist political groups.

The rally was said to be one of the largest in Tokyo's history. A march following the rally was colorful, noisy and ebullient but largely peaceful. Thousands of police, backed by water cannon and armored vans, guarded the line of march.

More than 600 demonstrators were arrested today in the nationwide protests, national police reported tonight, according to Reuters. They estimated 750,000 demonstrators turned out. The main clashes were in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka, in southwestern Japan. Thousands of helmeted stone and bottle-throwing students smashed their way to within yards of the heavily guarded American Embassy and the home of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato before falling back in the face of police gas.

The treaty commits the United States to defend Japan—which has a constitution prohibiting a war potential—from outside aggression. In return Japan must provide the United States with military bases here.

The bases cannot be used for war, however, without prior U.S. consultation with the Japanese government.

A poll published by the newspaper Asahi Shimbun today indicates that a majority of the Japanese people believes the security treaty is useful, but that 41 percent think the pact should be gradually dissolved over the coming years.

Growing nationalist sentiment has been eroding much of the pacifist opposition to a revival of Japanese military capability. Whereas ten years ago much of the national debate centered on how the Japanese could rebuild its armed forces, these days there is considerable discussion about how far Japan can go under its constitution.

Reds Denounce Treaty

HONG KONG, June 23 (NYT).—Communist China, North Korea and North Vietnam have denounced the extension of the United States-Japan security treaty.

Exemplifying the solidarity that has recently marked their relationships, the three countries used similar violent terms yesterday in charging that the treaty's renewal represents an act of collaboration between "Japanese militarism" and "U.S. imperialism" for aggressive purposes.

Saigon's House Votes Economic Powers for Thieu

SAIGON, June 23 (Reuters).—South Vietnam's House of Representatives today decided to grant President Nguyen Van Thieu special powers over the precarious South Vietnamese economy.

The measure, voted as heavily armed combat police sealed off streets in the center of Saigon, must be approved by the Senate, or upper house, for approval.

The deputies approved the measure in principle by 67 votes to 25.

Security measures were taken in case students, who had earlier demonstrated against granting such powers President Thieu, attempted to disrupt the proceedings.

The lower house has still to work out the particulars of the bill, which would give special powers to the president for a period of five months, and debate on the details is expected to continue tomorrow.

Mr. Kieu Mong Thun, an opponent of the measure and the lower house's most attractive and fiery deputy, protested heretofore four times before the Speaker of the House, Nguyen Ba Luong, during the voting.

Vietnamese protesters themselves customarily only before the dead or before the altars of ancestors, and it is considered a supreme insult to bow down in this way before a living person.

Lynch Fox Quits Ruling Irish Party

DUBLIN, June 23 (AP).—Political pressure against Irish Premier John Lynch eased today with the resignation of former government minister Kevin Boland from the ruling Fianna Fail party.

Mr. Boland quit as minister of local government in Mr. Lynch's cabinet last month, to protest charges of arms smuggling made against two other ministers. Three weeks ago, the Fianna Fail party voted to expel him for remarks he made against Mr. Lynch, and last night Mr. Boland agreed to quit.

Mr. Boland was joint secretary of the party, which holds a majority of 51 seats in the Irish parliament. His continued membership could have split the party and exposed Mr. Lynch's government to defeat in parliament.

U.S. Cites Efforts to Redeem Damaged American Currency

(Continued from Page 1)

While the new proposals alluded to the Rogers proposals, which the United States made to Egypt and Jordan at the end of last year, the sources said that they did not go into detail and differed basically in context from their predecessors.

First of all, the sources said, the new American bid was formulated partly to balance the American response to Israel's insistence on buying more Phantom and Skyhawk jet planes. They expected the United States to offer the Israelis some aircraft, but only in return for Israeli adherence to the Security Council resolution in deed as well as words. As the sources understood it, this would mean an Israeli commitment to withdraw from most of, but not necessarily all of, the territory the Israeli Army occupied in the 1967 war.

The second point that put the American proposals into a new context, the Arab diplomatic sources contended, was the presence of the Soviet SAM-3 defensive missiles and Russian pilots in Egypt as a result of which the Israelis have refrained from raiding the interior of Egypt since last April.

"What the Russian presence really means," the diplomats said, "is that the Israelis know now that they could not possibly defeat Egypt and the Americans know that there is an ever-present danger of a major East-West confrontation in case the Israelis were to try it."

The Arab diplomats gave a similar interpretation to the recent statements of Premier Golda Meir that Israel accepts the Security Council resolution, ascribing them to Israel's desire to obtain long-range U.S. aircraft and to the Soviet military presence in Egypt.

They regarded as significant also a report received through diplomatic channels that Soviet pilots had in recent days sharply reduced their activity in Egypt in order to avoid any possible provocation during a period of delicate diplomatic maneuvers.

Lifeboats For Spacemen

(Continued from Page 1)

technological advances permitted parallel development of emergency systems.

The two-story Skylab will be launched unmanned late in 1972 by a Saturn-5 rocket into a 300-mile-high earth orbit.

Three men, launched a day later by a smaller Saturn-1B rocket, will ride a modified Apollo command ship to a rendezvous with the station, where they will conduct medical, engineering and scientific experiments for 28 days.

After they return to earth in the Apollo ship, two additional crews are to visit the same station in 1973 for stays of 56 days each. Although only three Apollo craft are needed, NASA has contracted with North American Rockwell to build four, one for a possible rescue mission.

"If something should go wrong with the Skylab," Mr. Bolger said, "the astronauts could climb back into the Apollo vehicle, power it up, detach it and head for home. The rocket on the ground would be needed only if the Apollo module could not bring them home for some reason."

Beyond Skylab there is the large space station, which by 1980 could accommodate 30 or more scientists, astronomers, engineers, doctors and others.

To service it, NASA plans to have a space shuttle, a completely reusable vehicle that can take off vertically from earth with 12 or more persons and up to 50,000 pounds of cargo and later fly back to earth and land at any jet-plane runway like a conventional airplane.

NASA and industry also are considering ball-out devices, or space lifeboats, that could be separated from a troubled station and steered back to earth.

Japanese Riot As U.S. Pact Is Renewed

Students Fail to Reach American Embassy

By Philip Shabecoff

TOKYO, June 23 (NYT).—Rallies, brief, wildcat strikes and clashes between police and militant students erupted across Japan today in protest against the Japan-U.S. security treaty.

The treaty was automatically extended for a year after the original ten-year pact expired at midnight yesterday.

Later tonight, radical students used gasoline bombs, lead pipes and wooden staves in hit-and-run clashes with police in Tokyo following a mass rally sponsored by labor unions and leftist political groups.

The rally was said to be one of the largest in Tokyo's history. A march following the rally was colorful, noisy and ebullient but largely peaceful. Thousands of police, backed by water cannon and armored vans, guarded the line of march.

More than 600 demonstrators were arrested today in the nationwide protests, national police reported tonight, according to Reuters. They estimated 750,000 demonstrators turned out. The main clashes were in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka, in southwestern Japan. Thousands of helmeted stone and bottle-throwing students smashed their way to within yards of the heavily guarded American Embassy and the home of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato before falling back in the face of police gas.

The treaty commits the United States to defend Japan—which has a constitution prohibiting a war potential—from outside aggression. In return Japan must provide the United States with military bases here.

The bases cannot be used for war, however, without prior U.S. consultation with the Japanese government.

A poll published by the newspaper Asahi Shimbun today indicates that a majority of the Japanese people believes the security treaty is useful, but that 41 percent think the pact should be gradually dissolved over the coming years.

Growing nationalist sentiment has been eroding much of the pacifist opposition to a revival of Japanese military capability. Whereas ten years ago much of the national debate centered on how the Japanese could rebuild its armed forces, these days there is considerable discussion about how far Japan can go under its constitution.

Reds Denounce Treaty

HONG KONG, June 23 (NYT).—Communist China, North Korea and North Vietnam have denounced the extension of the United States-Japan security treaty.

Exemplifying the solidarity that has recently marked their relationships, the three countries used similar violent terms yesterday in charging that the treaty's renewal represents an act of collaboration between "Japanese militarism" and "U.S. imperialism" for aggressive purposes.

Saigon's House Votes Economic Powers for Thieu

SAIGON, June 23 (Reuters).—South Vietnam's House of Representatives today decided to grant President Nguyen Van Thieu special powers over the precarious South Vietnamese economy.

The measure, voted as heavily armed combat police sealed off streets in the center of Saigon, must be approved by the Senate, or upper house, for approval.

The deputies approved the measure in principle by 67 votes to 25.

Security measures were taken in case students, who had earlier demonstrated against granting such powers President Thieu, attempted to disrupt the proceedings.

The lower house has still to work out the particulars of the bill, which would give special powers to the president for a period of five months, and debate on the details is expected to continue tomorrow.

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Repeal Is Expected

Senate to Vote Today On Tonkin Resolution

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Nixon administration forces acted today to end the protracted Senate debate on the Tonkin resolution, which was used by President Johnson as congressional authorization for the military involvement in Vietnam.

The Dole amendment is expected to be approved by an overwhelming vote tomorrow, thus permitting the Republicans to claim credit. The Nixon administration has taken a neutral position on repeal of the Tonkin resolution, contending that the administration is not relying on the resolution for legal authority in the war.

Now the Senate Republican leadership is proposing to take the initiative from the Senate doves, largely on the Democratic side, by arranging for an immediate vote on a proposal by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R-Ore., and others. That proposal, far more restrictive than the Cooper-Church amendment, would require the President to remove all American forces from Indochina by mid-1971.

GOP Strategy

One Republican leader said the current approach is "let's clean it all up now. Otherwise the Democrats will keep playing politics with the war by keeping it on the front page for months."

If the McGovern-Hatfield amendment is defeated, as is generally expected, the contingency plan of the doves has been to fall back on a milder amendment that would provide funds only for the number of troops that would be left in the area under the administration's withdrawal plans. That amendment would be attached to the defense appropriations bill, which is not expected to reach the Senate floor until August.

Since the debate began May 13, the apparent Republican strategy has been to defer a vote on the Cooper-Church amendment until American ground forces were withdrawn from Cambodia by July 1. The rationale has been that a vote while the troops were still in Cambodia would be interpreted as a withdrawal of the President's decision. The expectation of Republican leaders is that the debate can be concluded by next Tuesday, the day before President Nixon's deadline—reaffirmed at a White House meeting with Republican congressional leaders today—for withdrawal of ground forces from Cambodia.

At this point, the amendment still appears to command majority support in the Senate, and the President's constitutional power as commander in chief to take steps to protect the lives of American troops.

De Gaulle Leave Inn
JEN, Spain, June 23 (AP).—Charles de Gaulle and his wife left the Jumeau hunting inn in this Andalusian village today after staying 13 days there as part of their vacation in Spain. The year-old former French president signed in the inn's gold book "under peace and solitude in Spain." He and his wife left at 8 a.m., presumably for another hotel in Jaramilla, a village in the Caceres Province.

5 Sue to Test Constitutionality Of Law for 18-Year-Old Vote

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—A test case of the new federal literacy law was filed today in U.S. District Court here.

Alfred Avins, a New York lawyer representing five New Yorkers, alleged the lowering of the voting age to 18, the elimination

of residence requirements and the abolition of literacy tests until 1975. The suit said these provisions would dilute the votes of the New Yorkers and conflict with state laws which set the minimum voting age at 21.

President Nixon, in signing the bill yesterday, said he thought the 18-year-old vote section was unconstitutional. He directed Attorney General John N. Mitchell to seek a swift court test.

However, Sen. Gordon Allott, R-Colo., said he talked with Mr. Mitchell today and Mr. Mitchell told him he has no present intention of initiating a court test.

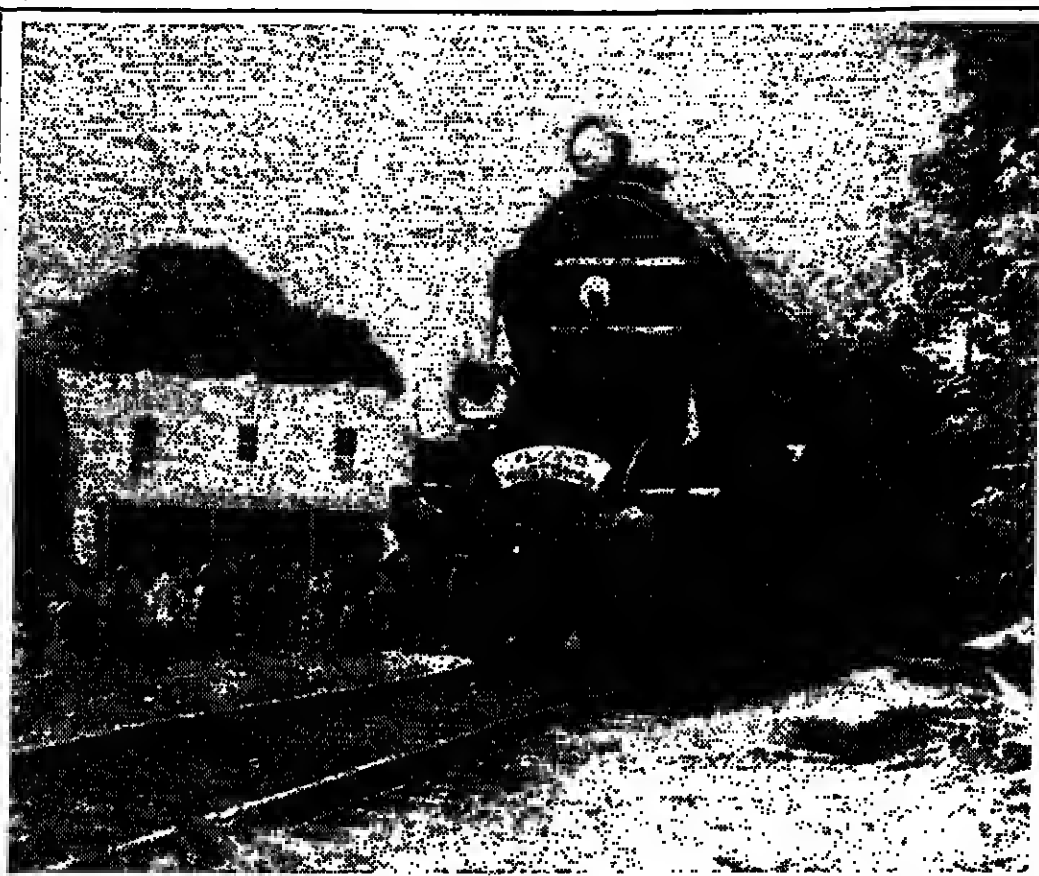
Mr. Avins' suit said lowering the voting age to 18 is not authorized by any provision of the Constitution and therefore violates the Tenth Amendment, which reserves to the states all powers not specifically given the federal government.

Under the law a constitutional test case can be brought only in the district court here. The five New Yorkers who sued are Frederick J. Christopher Jr., Benton Cole, Salvatore Lo Dion, George C. Smith and Raymond J. Meredith.

Rubin Jailed 30 Days For '67 Pentagon Rally
WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Jerry Rubin was taken in handcuffs to the Alexandria, Va., city jail yesterday to serve a 30-day sentence for disorderly conduct during a 1967 anti-war demonstration at the Pentagon.

Rubin, 33, who was project coordinator for the Vietnam Mobilization Committee that staged the Pentagon rally, was one of almost 700 persons arrested during the demonstration on Oct. 21, 1967. U.S. Attorney Brian P. Gettings said his case was the last to be finally disposed of. Another Norman Mailer last month served the final three days of a five-day term in the Alexandria jail.

Draft Dodgers Welcomed
LONDON, Ontario, June 23 (Reuters).—The Anglican diocese of Huron yesterday passed a resolution encouraging Anglicans to open their doors to draft dodgers from the United States.



SALUTE TO IKE—The Flying Scotsman, Britain's famed coal-burning locomotive, stops at Denison, Texas, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's birthplace, while making a tour of Texas on the Katy Railroad. The Scotsman was pulling a railroad car used by Gen. Eisenhower when he was in England preparing the D-Day invasions.

Addressing Sheriffs' Convention

Agnew Urges U.S. Parents to Forbid Pot

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 23 (UPI).—Vice President Spiro T. Agnew said today that adults must have the courage to continue to forbid marijuana despite arguments by youths that it is "hypocritical" for a liquor-drinking society to outlaw the narcotic weed.

"We must have the courage to stand up and say to our children, 'No, pot is not the equivalent of whiskey. It is harmful and that is why we forbid it,'" Mr. Agnew said in a speech prepared for the National Sheriffs' Association convention.

He urged the sheriffs to support administration legislation to reduce the penalty for simple possession of marijuana but increase the punishment for dealing in drugs.

"Most people admit that heroin and LSD and methamphetamine are dangerous," he said. "But a lot of people say that marijuana is different, that it is



Vice-President Agnew

no more dangerous than alcohol. And they say, in fact, that the older generation is hypocritical when it drinks whiskey but won't allow the smoking of marijuana.

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol has been known for thousands of years and it had won the approval of peoples and governments. And that is the difference.

"Marijuana, too, has been known for thousands of years, but in every single nation in the world that has had a long acquaintance with marijuana and its consumption, the use of this drug is forbidden by law."

But Mr. Agnew did say it was unrealistic to make the slip possession of marijuana a felony. He called for quick passage of administration legislation that he said would tailor penalties more closely to the offense.

"This legislation has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where it has been facing a delay in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee," he told the sheriffs. "It might help if you give your congressman a nudge and help us dislodge it."

Cernik Resigns Ministerial Post

PRAGUE, June 23 (Reuters).—Oldrich Cernik, former Czechoslovak premier and one of the leading reformers of 1968, today resigned as minister of technical and investment development.

CZK, the official Czech news agency, said that he had resigned at his own request. He was believed to be facing party discipline and loss of his ministerial post, to which he was assigned in January, because of his actions in 1968 under former party leader Alexander Dubcek.

Mr. Cernik, 49, was the last of the leading reformers to retain a prominent position in Czechoslovak public life. All the others, including Mr. Dubcek, were gradually removed from all power after the August 1968 invasion by Warsaw Pact troops.

California Bill Gains; Would Put Limits on Busing

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 23 (UPI).—The California Assembly yesterday passed a bill prohibiting schools from busing children for racial integration or any other purpose without their parents' consent.

Opponents called it a "bigoted, damnable bill."

The assembly approved the measure, 46-16, and sent it to the state senate. It makes no reference to race specifically, but flatly forbids a school district to transport a student "for any purpose or for any reason" without the written permission of his parent or guardian.

Originally, it banned busing as a means for achieving racial integration. That language was removed on grounds it might be unconstitutional.

Assemblyman John Wakefield, the major sponsor, said all the measure does is instruct educators that "when you move that black child you have to get permission."

500 Rare Birds Stolen in Palermo

PALERMO, Sicily, June 23 (Reuters).—Thieves broke into a zoo here last night and stole about 500 birds, police said.

The haul included 334 rare pigeons, 22 Australian turtle doves, 15 Chinese dwarf waterhens, six Japanese ducks and many other species.

The birds came from the collection of Salvatore Lauricella, who had lent them to the zoo.

To Face Gov. Rockefeller

Goldberg Expected to Win Democratic Primary in N.Y.

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP).—Arthur J. Goldberg's national reputation as a mediator and diplomat made him the favorite today to win New York's Democratic party gubernatorial primary election. But his opponent, millionaire Howard Samsel, has forecast an upset victory in today's voting.

Mr. Goldberg, 61, has emphasized his background as mediator and

conciliator during his past service as U.S. secretary of labor, Supreme Court justice and United Nations ambassador.

Mr. Samsel, 50, an industrialist, took exactly the opposite tack. He contended that as the choice of the Democratic party organization, Mr. Goldberg would be vulnerable to attack by Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who is seeking a fourth term as New York State's chief executive.

This has been the main campaign issue.

The campaign between the two has been vigorous but there was little evidence that the public has been aroused. Of 15 million registered New York Democrats, fewer than one-third were expected to turn out.

Mr. Goldberg has the Liberal party nomination also. Thus, he is eligible for the November election even if he loses today.

In the Democratic party senatorial primary, Theodore Sorensen, 42, was the choice of party leaders, and the initial favorite. He was once legislative assistant to President John F. Kennedy.

Opposing Mr. Sorensen are Rep. Richard Ottinger, Rep. Richard Max McCormack, and Paul O'Dwyer, former New York City councilman.

Schumann Cites Anti-EEC Group In U.K. Parliament

PARIS, June 23 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today Britain's new Prime Minister, Edward Heath, may encounter difficulties in negotiating British entry into the Common Market because of the number of anti-marketiers in the House of Commons.

"At the Hague conference we have pledged to do nothing which might make the membership of candidates to the Common Market more difficult," he said at a luncheon here.

"But Britain's entry into the European Community may be difficult because the number of Conservative members of Parliament who came out against membership during the electoral campaign is about equal to the Conservative majority in Parliament," he added.

"Mr. Heath's European convictions are not in question, but nobody knows the former British minister's attitude toward the British market," he said at a luncheon here.

Women's Right To Vote Approved By Swiss House

BERN, June 23 (Reuters).—Swiss women today won another victory in their century-old battle for the vote.

The lower house of parliament approved by 134 to 0 a constitutional amendment which would give women voting rights at federal elections. If the proposal is also approved by the upper house in the autumn, Swiss men will be asked to endorse the bill at a national referendum early next year.

To become law it will need a majority yes vote from the electorate and from more than half the nation's 19 cantons and six half-cantons.

In 1959, Switzerland held its first national referendum on the issue, but the proposal was heavily defeated.

Marijuana Confiscated
MONROE, Mich., June 23 (AP).—Local and federal narcotics agents seized almost a ton of marijuana in a raid here. Three men were arrested.

McCormack's Ex-Aide Cites Instructions

Conspiracy Denied To Obtain Favors

NEW YORK, June 23 (WP).—A federal jury was told today that Martin Sweig was under orders from House Speaker John W. McCormack to give "red carpet treatment" to Nathan Voloshen, who subsequently pleaded guilty to influence peddling.

In his opening statement, defense attorney Paul Smith said that Mr. Sweig was simply following orders from Mr. McCormack and Eugene Kinney, whom Mr. Sweig suggested as administrative assistant to the speaker.

Mr. Sweig, 46, is on trial for perjury and allegedly conspiring with Mr. Voloshen to defraud the U.S. government while using the prestige of the speaker's office. The trial is expected to last three to six weeks and to involve as witnesses a host of high figures on Capitol Hill.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Voloshen switched his plea in a federal court to guilty on charges of perjury and conspiring to defraud.

Under judicial procedure, the prosecution is not permitted to make any reference to Mr. Voloshen's plea of guilty during the trial. Federal Judge Marvin E. Frankel informed the eight-man, four-woman jury of Mr. Voloshen's guilty plea, but otherwise the jurors are instructed to draw no inference of guilt in weighing the evidence against Mr. Voloshen's co-defendant.

Mr. Smith stressed that his client never received a dollar for himself for his assistance to the 72-year-old Mr. Voloshen, a New York lawyer and lobbyist. Mr. Voloshen allegedly conspired with Mr. Sweig to obtain favors from federal agencies for fee-paying clients and to intervene in behalf of convicted felons, including some with Mafia links, to get favored treatment in federal jails.

But Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard Ben-Veniste, in the opening prosecution statement, said in rebuttal that without Mr. Sweig's cooperation the conspiracy could not have succeeded.

The first prosecution witness was a clerk in the speaker's office, Edith Pargament, who testified that Mr. Voloshen had the run of Mr. McCormack's office for 23 years and that she had taken dictation and telephone calls for him, and received gifts from him.

Mr. McCormack said today he has been approached by the prosecution as a possible witness in the trial of his former aide. He said he would testify voluntarily.

Meanwhile, House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford said he and Democratic leader Carl Albert and House Republican whip Leslie C. Areeda have been asked to appear as character witnesses in Mr. Sweig's defense and that they had agreed to do so by deposition.

Eight Jurors Picked For Manson Trial

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (UPI).—Selection of a jury to try four members of the so-called "Manson family" for multiple murder in the Tate-La Bianca killings moved into its fourth day today with eight jurors given tentative approval.

The five men and three women yesterday had passed a preliminary test administered by Judge Charles H. Older. They were questioned in open court as to whether they could hand down a death penalty if the evidence so indicated and whether they could spend the required time on the case without "undue hardship."

U.S. Fears Transfer

UN Body Puts Off Until 1971 Decision to Expand N.Y. Home

GENEVA, June 23 (NYT).—The governing council of the United Nations development program today postponed until next January a decision on whether to advance \$10 million toward the construction of the proposed \$80 million addition to the United Nations headquarters in New York.

The surprise decision, which may cause serious complications for the financing of the project, was taken by 17 votes in favor and 12 against with six abstentions. Two members were absent.

France and the Soviet Union led the fight for postponement. They argued that if the governing council helped provide the money for the new extension now this would prejudice its final decision on whether the offices of the aid program for developing countries should be moved from the premises in Manhattan to Geneva.

According to a reliable source, the U.S. delegation takes a serious view of the postponement and may try to persuade the governing council to reverse its decision before it adjourns next week.

The delegation, it is understood, believes that a six-month delay may result in the abandonment of the project and the transfer of most non-political UN functions from Manhattan to Europe.

The all-day debate was further complicated by pointed reminders that other Western European countries were ready and willing to have the development program center installed on their territory.

Austria formally submitted the candidacy of Vienna, and hinted that it would supply generous financial aid.

Switzerland backed up its promise to welcome the development program in Geneva with the statement that buildings now being erected here for the United Nations family of agencies would provide extra office space for 650 persons, more than the development program staff now in New York.

Italy criticized the United States for not providing more money for the proposed addition to the New York headquarters, and let it be understood that the Italian government would pay the entire cost of a building for the development program, if it moved to Rome.

Glenn A. Olds, the U.S. representative, fought for immediate authorization of the \$10 million advance, insisting that this was merely an "investment" to carry out decisions already taken by the UN General Assembly and Secretary-General U Thant.

Ultimate Decision
He argued that the advance had nothing to do with the ultimate decision on whether the development program, headed by Paul G. Hoffman, an American, should be moved out of New York.

As far as the United Nations' \$40 million share in the price of the new building is concerned, the delay until the governing council's next meeting in January is not taken too tragically. Authorized sources, however, expressed concern over the reaction to the department in the U.S. Congress, which is scheduled to make a grant of \$20 million toward the project. New York City is committed to make a further grant of \$20 million in addition to donating the site on the East River, south of the present headquarters.

HUD Ex-Chief Weaver Quits Baruch College

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—Dr. Robert C. Weaver, the former secretary of housing and urban development, resigned as president of Bernard M. Baruch College last night, citing the "uncertainty and inadequacy of financing from the city and state" and the growing frustration of his job.

His surprise letter of resignation, which takes effect Sept. 1, was distributed to members of the New York City University's Board of Higher Education at its monthly meeting last night.

The 62-year-old educator, who assumed his post in January, 1969, becomes the second president of a city university unit to resign this month. Dr. Joseph P. McMurray, the president of Queens College, had resigned to head the College of New Rochelle.

San Francisco UN Fete

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23 (AP).—Flags of 126 nations were unfurled in downtown San Francisco yesterday to mark the start of a week-long observance of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations. Statesmen of 125 nations will attend the observance. The UN Charter was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945.

U.S. Urged to Pay Women Not to Have Children

NEW YORK, June 23 (Reuters).—An American population expert today proposed that American women between the ages of 15 and 25 be paid not to have children and also suggested that the U.S. government subsidize abortions to curb population growth.

The United States and other industrialized countries are engaged in a helter-skelter race to destroy the capacity of the earth to support human life, the expert, Paul Ehrlich, of Stanford University, said in an article in McCall's Magazine.

He calculated that about \$40 billion will have to be spent every year if civilization is to be saved. Mr. Ehrlich said couples who have more than two children are unknowingly contributing to the early death of those children.

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From	To	Due
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July 1	July 12	July 20
Aug. 1	Aug. 12	Aug. 18
Aug. 22	Aug. 23	Aug. 31
Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 19

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Followed by discussion with Parisian students.

10:00 a.m. Thursday, June 25.

AMERICAN CENTER FOR STUDENTS AND ARTISTS
261, Boulevard Raspail, Paris-14e (Métro Raspail).

Railroads in Crisis

A Hollywood studio, with all the glamorous appurtenances that once sketched rich illusions on the screen, is sold—victim to technological unemployment, or at least to that revision of techniques imposed on the dream-makers by television. There is great nostalgia, as sets, costumes and properties, associated with the glittering names of film-land, are dispersed. And then a great railroad—the greatest in the country—goes bankrupt, for much the same reasons. Again there is nostalgia, but this time it is sharper, and the nation cannot merely sigh and turn to other things.

The railroads were romantic, as Kipling, among others, pointed out. The sound of whistles coming to lonely places on the prairie; engines puffing on long grades through the Rockies; gleaming crack trains, decked out with silver and fine lines, rushing from metropolis to splendid "depots" by the shore—all of these things were major parts of life, just a little while ago. But they were, so to speak, the icing on the cake; not, as in the films in their heyday, the thing itself.

The railroads, more than any technological element, made America. The thrust of the iron horse across the continent was authentic drama because it joined disparate peoples in far-distant places; because it carried wheat and steel and cattle to market, and homesteaders to new lands. Armies jounced behind wood-burning locomotives in the Civil War, and were sped by coal to the ports in 1898 and 1917; by diesels in 1941. The rail network was reality—and it still must be.

The highway and the flyway have transformed transportation around the world. In the United States, the transformation has been greater than anywhere else, but from a mixture of ideology, business practice and sheer neglect less has been done to meet the clearly foreseen crisis there than elsewhere. Mergers were promoted among the railroads, patchwork attempts to meet commuter problems were launched by state and local governments. That this was not enough, the crash of the great Penn-Central makes plain. For American transportation, this is the moment of truth, and it must not be obscured by squabbling over the faults of management, the indecisions of government.

The railroads are a necessity. Truck, private car, bus and plane are pushing the limits beyond which traffic congestion, noise and air pollution become unbearable. Every city is struggling with mass transit and commuter problems—for which cars on rails alone offer real solutions. Canals are grass-grown anachronisms, for the most part, and coastal shipping, for passengers at least, has almost vanished. The freight carriage by railroad is still a stark necessity.

The railroads survived the shifts from wood fuel to coal, from coal to oil and electricity. They must, somehow, be fitted into the new pattern of transportation. They were built with extensive government and local help, and that should be forthcoming to keep them alive and flourishing—not flourishing perhaps, in terms of private profit, but for public service.

An Alternative to Presidential Runoffs

As the Senate approaches a vote on the proposed constitutional amendment for direct election of the President, all of the lesser reforms designed to abolish the Electoral College appear to have been discarded. The votes in the Senate Judiciary Committee two months ago clearly indicated, as did the previous action of the House, that only the direct-election plan has a chance of enactment. But the Bayh resolution adopted by the committee is still open to amendment, and efforts to improve it will continue on the floor.

The most interesting proposal of this sort to come to our attention is sponsored by Sens. Griffin and Tydings. It is designed, as were some of the amendments considered by the Judiciary Committee, as a substitute for the runoff election contemplated by the Bayh resolution in case no candidate for President should receive at least 40 percent of the popular vote. The two senators fear, as do many others, that resort to a runoff would encourage splinter parties and political bargaining. They have tried to give additional underpinning to the two-party system and to remove all incentive for the two front-runners in a multiple-candidate contest to bargain with third or fourth parties.

The Griffin-Tydings mechanism would come into operation only if no candidate should win 40 percent of the vote. In that event, it would declare the front-runner elected if he "received the greatest number of the votes cast in each of several states which in combination are entitled to a number of senators and representatives in the Congress constituting a majority of the whole number of members of both houses of the Congress." This is a technical way of saying that a candidate would win if he had a majority of electoral votes even if he did not have 40 percent of the popular vote. In effect, it is a how to Abraham Lincoln, as he is the only person who has won the presidency in the past with less than

40 percent of the popular vote Lincoln had 39.9 percent.

If no candidate could qualify under either of these tests, the Griffin-Tydings formula would have the President elected by a joint session of Congress, with each member casting one vote. A special session of the new Congress elected in November would meet on the first Monday in December and make the choice from the two top candidates. No minority-party candidate would still be in the running at this point—a provision deliberately intended to discourage third parties and to eliminate bargaining for the presidency.

This contingency election plan is designed to discourage its own use. If it had been in the Constitution from the beginning, no presidential election in our entire history would have been decided by Congress. While electoral votes might still be used to determine the winner in rare cases, the unfaithful-elect problem would be eliminated and electoral votes could not be used to put the popular-vote loser in the White House. Congress might, in one of those rare instances in which the choice would fall to it, elect the second man in the popular-vote contest, but sponsors of this proposal feel that, with the country so divided, it would be better for the minority President to start his term with a working majority in Congress.

The fate of this proposal will depend upon whether a majority in the Senate is worried about the uncertainties of possible runoff elections. If a majority is so worried, it is good to have at hand a reasonable alternative. But the differences between Sens. Griffin and Tydings on the one hand and the Judiciary Committee on the other should not be allowed to imperil the enactment of the direct-election amendment. The American people have indicated in many ways that they want to elect their Presidents by their own direct votes, and we think the Senate and then the state legislatures should lose no time in giving them that right.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

New Face of Europe

Thirteen months after Gen. de Gaulle's departure, the Big Three of the Old Continent display a new political face, reflection of a government style different from that of their predecessors, and which gives European problems renewed interest. In Brussels, people rejoice at the idea of seeing on the family picture a smiling Heath rather than the contorted Wilson who was awaited, since the rallying of the Labor leader to European construction appeared filled with ulterior motives. This does not mean that the negotiations will necessarily go smoothly. But it is probable that Mr. Heath will take a few initiatives of a nature not to let the slightest doubt remain as far as his intentions are concerned.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

EEC circles rejoice at the prospect of find-

ing again as their partner (Edward Heath) this affable, smiling man, little inclined to the bluntness to which Mr. Wilson resorted in some fields. As far as future Franco-British relations are concerned, they can only improve.

It is in the field of general political consultations that relations between the two countries will develop, especially if the Heath cabinet, contrary to that of Mr. Wilson, really gives the impression of preferring "Europe to the open sea." If Britain espouses the major options of the Six and if the idea of the "Trojan horse" becomes a bogeyman only for outdated nationalists, relations with Paris will become a determining factor for Europe. Everything compels the two old powers to jointly fructify their common heritage, to exchange their experiences. Five years from now, it will be too late.

—From Combat (Paris).

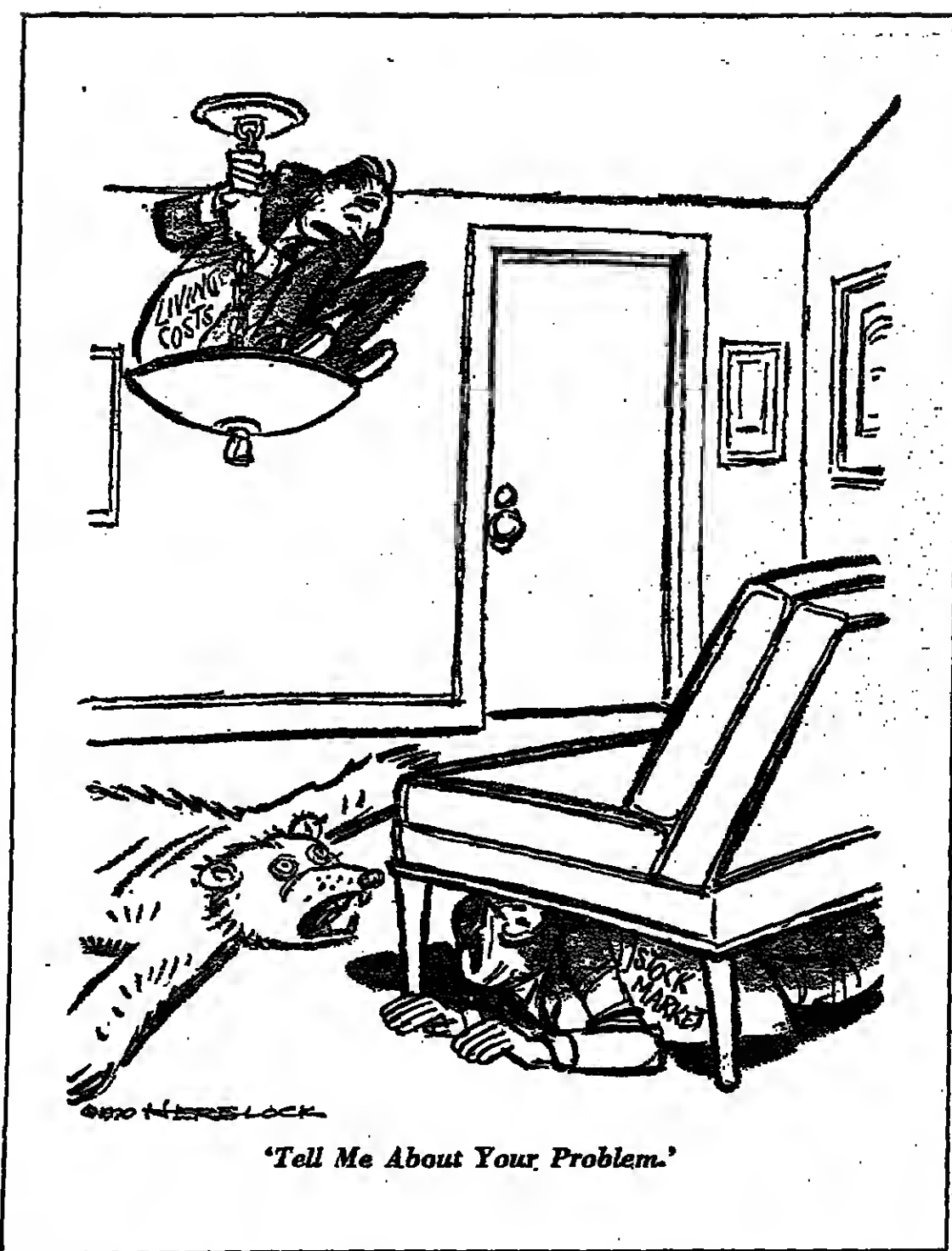
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK—London continues to sell America securities and exchange remains near the gold-exporting levels but the bond syndicate continues its supplies of bills. The conservative statement made by J.P. Morgan on Friday disappointed the professional speculators, who apparently imagined that when he returned from Europe he would produce new financial deals as a conjurer pulls rabbits out of his hat.

PARIS—France has devised for the celebration of Independence Day a manifestation that touches every heart. Twenty thousand French children who lost their fathers in the war, each supported wholly or in part by the American organization known as "The Fatherless Children of France," will gather before the Washington Monument in Paris in the presence of Mr. Hugh Campbell Wallace, the American Ambassador.



What Happened to Stalin

By C. L. Sulzberger

GORI, U.S.S.R.—This Georgian town of 45,000 is the only place in the Soviet Union that still boasts a Stalin Avenue leading past a Stalin Museum into a Stalin Square dominated by a bronze statue of Stalin.

The reason for this particularity is obvious: Gori was Stalin's birthplace. Its citizens still consider him the local boy who made good and became czar of all the Russians. Gori is in a broad, high valley between distant peaks and one would imagine its environment would produce a sturdier character than the future, suspicious Stalin, a possibility even hinted at by one picture of him as a chirping choirboy in the theological seminary. But life marked him early with its hardships.

The tiny cottage where he was born (now enclosed by marble) included one small room in which Stalin lived with his impoverished parents. Much of the museum depicts his conspiratorial adventures, starting as a teacher and observatory employee in Tbilisi who secretly spread Marxism.

Letters to Svetlana

Among the dozens of photographs there are few of his family and none of Svetlana, who now lives in America, although some affectionate letters from father to daughter are reproduced.

Gori has largely escaped the effects of Khrushchev's de-Stalinization program but even the proud Stalin Museum indicates what ultimate historical role is being prepared for its leading citizen—one among Lenin's prominent collaborators who became a great national leader in World War II.

At the head of the museum stairs is a large Stalin statue with this quotation: "I am just a pupil of Lenin and my aim is to be his worthy pupil." There are testimonials from various Soviet marshals and pictures of wartime Big Three conferences. But no cities any longer bear Stalin's name, although lesser personalities are so honored. Stalin has been ousted from Valhalla but he is no more the unrepentant Khrushchev wanted to make him. His body was removed from Lenin's tomb in 1961 and now lies just behind it in a row of eight graves. All but those of Stalin and Voroshilov (who died last year) are marked with bronze busts. This week Stalin is getting his last.

The New Image

A new movie depicts Stalin as a courtly, gentle-speaking, wise but firm wartime leader, a sort of pipe-smoking Robert E. Lee. This image is being cultivated. For the rest, his dictatorship and brutality are still condemned and monuments are even being built to some of his prominent purge victims. In immensely long speeches honoring the revolution's 50th and Lenin's 100th anniversaries, party chief Leonid Brezhnev managed not even to mention Stalin's name.

Even though there is a somewhat tougher attitude toward intellectuals, there is no hint of re-Stalinization today. Probably the number of political dissidents under detention is in the hundreds and right-wing oppositionists like those around V. M. Molotov have jobs or comfortable retirement.

The country is now run by a kind of controlled conservatism (Communist style) rather than repressive reaction. There are few arbitrary arrests and no police midnight knocks on the door. The

regression from Khrushchev is relatively slight. While there is intellectual dissidence and underground anti-Stalin literature, this couldn't happen under neo-Stalinism. A tough dictator would obliterate the movement overnight.

'Board Chairman'

Brezhnev, a colorless man, serves as a kind of board chairman in the Presidium and is not entirely alone at the top. Major decisions appear to be endorsed by a majority of the leadership but once decision is reached it is Brezhnev's responsibility as party secretary general to announce it. It has apparently been decided to improve his public image by giving him major speaking assignments. The army seems to have no major political role. All top mar-

shals are on the Central Committee but they wouldn't even have become marshals without party backing. The party won't tolerate anyone speaking with a voice other than its own. Marshal Georgi Zhukov committed political suicide when he spoke out on behalf of the army for Khrushchev against Molotov. In a few months he was out.

Warren G. Brezhnev is trying to restore some kind of Soviet "normalcy" and revive a national self-confidence scared silly under Stalin and made giddy by Khrushchev. Important as it is, one must not overemphasize existing intellectual dissidence, a permanent phase of Russian psychology. Its mere existence indicates some change in the character of Soviet society.

Letters

Hairy Parasites

It seems to me the California unemployment compensation office had a valid point when it attempted to withhold unemployment payments from those who by their deliberate choice of outlandish garb, repulsive hair styles or low standards of cleanliness render themselves unacceptable for employment in any enterprise which must attract customers or deal with the public.

The great majority of working members of society do not begrudge the expenditure of their labor and their taxes to assist in home tide hardship cases of the unemployed. But it is a different matter indeed in the case of those who deliberately elect the role of parasite, who choose to be leeches on the body of society and to bleed the establishment which they profess to despise.

If we cannot deny them their unemployment checks, perhaps there is a way for society to get back some of its own and funnel some of the money back into the public coffers to assist more worthy cases. Let's have a drink-riding justice of the peace standing by to meet them and levy on-the-spot fines when they show up to collect their unemployment compensation. A valid charge might be "maintaining an unsightly, malodorous and unsanitary public nuisance."

F. L. GREAVES.

More About the Bear

Your Mr. C. L. Sulzberger (JET June 17) has given with admirable insight the history of and background to Russia's penetration of the Middle East and the present threat completely to dominate the Mediterranean basin resulting in the exposure of NATO's southern flank. Hamstrung by Vietnam and Cambodia, the U.S. is reluctant to move vigorously to counter this Soviet menace, which is now poised to strike down Israel astride its path to complete hegemony.

The situation calls for an addition to A.E. Housman's lines which bear repetition: "The grizzly bear is huge and wild. He has devoured the infant child. The infant child is not aware of it. He has been eaten by the bear."

Whilst mother dear is heard to moan Our wily bear makes room for more.

A. L. DOLLARD.

Enoch Powell

Re: Anthony Lewis's article on Enoch Powell on June 16.

Enoch Powell has the support and admiration of the majority of English people for having the courage to make an honest appraisal of an explosive situation.

He is a true patriot—he puts England's future and that of her people first. He saw the danger of allowing unlimited numbers of colored immigrants into already overpopulated areas and, thanks to his warnings, it is now official policy of all political parties to keep immigration to a minimum.

We are all grateful that he did not choose the easier, silent path followed for so long by other politicians here.

(Miss) D. CORRIE.

London.

The most heartening aspect of the British general election has been the overwhelming individual triumph of Enoch Powell in his record majority return to Parliament by his own constituency, for Powell's victory has been that of an honest man with the courage to voice his convictions. Mr. Powell happens to believe that his native country is being and will increasingly be polluted by the inundation of culturally remote immigrants from all of the rotting and decaying regions of the Commonwealth. Whether right or wrong, this is a viewpoint, and a man should be allowed to hold it and air it.

But Mr. Powell has been allowed no such privilege. He has been damned and reviled by virtually every newspaper in Britain, his own party has attempted to gag him, and he has been depicted as a wicked and solitary crank whose stock in trade is hate and cruelty.

Mr. Powell's surprising majority has come about because, and not in spite of, his views, proving that not just many but perhaps most Britons oppose permitting Britain to become a multicultural place of equal in the footsteps of the United States. But until now this view has been shamed and squashed by the prissy antisemitic liberal postulate in favor of the mongrelization of Great Britain. Mr. Powell, through his manliness in truthfully speaking his mind, has brought the immigration question out into the open where, for the first time, it can be intelligently debated and, perhaps, solved.

G. CLAY OTTO.

Roquebrune, France.

A Schizophrenic Policy?

Nixon's 'Just Peace'

By Townsend Hoopes and Paul C. Warnke

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's televised speech of June 3 has now made clear the aim of his Vietnam policy. It is not to effect a total withdrawal of U.S. forces in the next 12 to 18 months or even in the foreseeable future; nor does it involve a willingness to accept the consequences of the free play of political forces in Indochina.

Nixon's Vietnam policy involves three basic elements:

● Endeavoring to reduce U.S. forces to that level which, in his judgment, will be politically acceptable to American public opinion.

● Striving to strengthen the South Vietnamese Army to a point where, in collaboration with remaining U.S. forces, a strong and unassailable military posture can be permanently assured.

● Hoping to force Hanoi to recognize the enduring nature of that posture, thereby inducing Hanoi to negotiate a settlement in Paris on present U.S. terms.

● Hoping to force Hanoi to recognize the enduring nature of that posture, thereby inducing Hanoi to negotiate a settlement in Paris on present U.S. terms.

prepared to sustain a stable military commitment in Vietnam for an indefinite period; (2) There is absolutely nothing in the history of the Vietnam war (or in the present or prospective power balance there) to indicate that Hanoi will come to terms with the Thieu regime. If Nixon and his advisers really believe they can force a settlement in Paris on present U.S. terms, then they remain deluded about the most fundamental political-military realities in Vietnam; they also fail to grasp how narrow are the margins of domestic tolerance for their conduct of the old war, not to mention the new and wider war they have now arranged.

Negotiations in Paris have failed chiefly because America's political aims exceed its bargaining power. Hanoi is not prepared to accept arrangements for elections worked out under the auspices of the Thieu government and in which the winner would take all; and the U.S.-South Vietnamese military position, even at the point of its maximum strength, was not sufficient to compel Hanoi to bargain on Washington's terms. The departure of 110,000 U.S. troops and the promised withdrawal of another 150,000 hardly strengthens America's military position.

Old Hatreds

Thus strapped to a negotiation position that cannot succeed, Nixon is thrown back upon Vietnamization. But even so the uncertain qualities of the South Vietnamese Army and to the President's unstated (but now undisguisable) insistence that America's proxy regime must be permanently secured, the process of American withdrawal is necessarily slow and ambiguous. Its conditional nature—the unspoken determination to hang in there until we have ended the war in a "just peace"—precludes a negotiated settlement, and also works against a tacit understanding with the other side with regard to lowering the level of violence.

Chief Concern

However, this explanation looks like an after-the-fact rationalization. For Nixon is still clinging with "Interventionism" in Southeast Asia, and his chief concern on April 30 was that Cambodia might go Communist.

One would have supposed that a President who had publicly eschewed the prospect of military victory and who was conducting a strategic withdrawal had long since made the judgment that the particular occasion of petty non-governments in Southeast Asia did not affect the serious interests of the United States. A statesman who had, in fact, decided that a genuine U.S. extrication from the area was necessary would go out of his way to avoid a clear-cut Communist-anti-Communist polarization.

Nixon's quite opposite concerns and actions tell us something very important. Nixon has always insisted that Vietnamization will lead to a "just peace" and an end to the war. On June 3, he said categorically: "I have pledged to end this war. I shall keep that pledge." These have been puzzling assertions, since all signs indicate that even a complete Vietnamization (i.e., a transfer of the entire military burden to South Vietnamese forces) could produce nothing better than interminable war.

Aims Kept Vague

How Nixon plans to make these requirements politically palatable at home is not yet clear. Until recently, he had kept both his aims and his commitments actually vague, but now the tie has fallen away.

The difficulty with this vision of the future is, of course, that it is a gossamer dream on at least two counts: (1) On all the evidence, the American people are not

In this murky situation, the war is considerably enlarged and with it American responsibility for the Cambodian government. The setting in motion of imponderable new political forces (in Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Bangkok, Saigon, Hanoi, Peking, Moscow and Washington) indicates that the struggle in Cambodia will be protracted, will probably spread, will reopen old tribal hatreds, and will continue to involve America in situations which the American presence can aggravate, but can do nothing to resolve.

Meanwhile, American troop withdrawals continue, impelled by domestic pressures. As they do, the truth is borne in upon the government that the gradual and unopposed character of the reductions cannot, below certain levels, assure the safety of the remaining forces.

President Nixon, in other words, is conducting a policy which offers little or no chance of ending the war and which is, in fact, designed to keep stable U.S. forces in Vietnam for an indefinite period. It is a policy of military attrition by different means—i.e., a shift to greater, but more remote, reliance on the South Vietnamese Army. Its aim is to ensure the survival of clear-cut anti-Communist government in South Vietnam, and perhaps also in Cambodia and Laos as well.

Townsend Hoopes and Paul C. Warnke formerly were assistant secretaries of defense for international security affairs in the Johnson administration. They wrote this article for The Washington Post.

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Lithuania (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
London (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Lybia (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Madrid (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Mexico (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Morocco (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Netherlands (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Norway (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Pakistan (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Peru (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Portugal (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
South Africa (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
Spain (air)	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
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Dudman-II: Cambodians Terrorized in Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

and of their unified struggle that will continue until all Americans are driven out and all of Indochina is free and independent." They represented Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed ruler of Cambodia, as a key figure in this partnership.

We noticed that when our guards passed a pagoda they unobtrusively removed their hats. It was a gesture of respect for local religious beliefs—all the more marked because, as we learned later, they were atheists.

Tough Sessions

In the first few days of our capture we had three tough sessions of up to two hours each with harsh investigators from a higher headquarters. They accused us of being CIA spies. They said the first announcement of our capture described us as American personnel, not as journalists.

Fortunately, neither Beth nor I was wearing military-style clothing. All three of us customarily avoided such attire to be sure we were not mistaken for military personnel. In white duck and white French side shirt, I was about as far from a military uniform as it was possible to get.

The interrogation sessions were frightening. Questions were asked at us and the train was intense, especially for Mike. Speaking Vietnamese, he was the brunt and translated into English for Beth and me. I had to manage his back for 15 minutes to help him relax.

One of our questioners was a lean-faced soldier whom I judged to be a North Vietnamese. He was in uniform and carried an official-looking khaki pouch. He ordered us to write statements giving details leading up to our capture—whether we had been reported to the CIA or knew anyone connected with the agency, the dates on which we had visited Paris, Vietnamese, Laos and Saigon and a summary of all stories we had written, as well as a list of personal references in those cities and elsewhere, and "informational journalists" whom we knew personally.

Later he said our reports were not neat enough nor complete enough. He thought they contained errors and told us to rewrite them. Mike was convinced that it was the old Chinese technique of asking a prisoner to rewrite a statement time after time as a form of torture or punishment, wear him down and catch discrepancies.

The second statement, however, proved to be the last, except for a later addendum when they wanted us to state that everything we had written was true.

Another interrogator—a fifty-year-old, French-speaking man whom I took to be Vietnamese—told Beth and me, "We notice you have very peculiar cameras. They don't look like press cameras." One of the most unpleasant errors we encountered, he always spoke with his hand held over his mouth, covering his teeth.

Status Eases

But the interrogations ended, and our relations with our captors began to ease a few days after we were captured. I used a change when the guerrillas beside me in the Land Rover, before getting out to the way one night, slipped off his pistol and cartridge and laid them in my lap. Then Beth, Mike and I were alone in the back of the car with half a dozen Chinese and American repeating rifles, urines and machine guns.

It never occurred to us to take a break. The guards surely would have shot us if we had tried. And if we had escaped them, we still would have been caught in a strange country among a totally hostile population without even the protection of our team of guerrillas.

Gradually we came to think of the five guerrillas who had us in tow as escorts rather than guards. Before we were released, they were describing us as "not prisoners of war but travelers who lost their way."

Our life began to have its pleasures. Sometimes our meals a day, mainly of rice, were augmented with a snack of sweetened condensed milk, or glass of tea with three heaping spoons of coarse sugar. Once we had pastry similar to Boston crullers. On May 19, the guerrillas gave us one of the loaves of sweetened popped rice that were a special treat in their celebration of Ho Chi Minh's birthday. It was something like candied popcorn.

At the big house where we had been staying, Friday, May 22, was a day of rest and preparations, but Saturday began a day of action that was the longest and hardest yet.

We had driven much of Thursday night. On Friday morning everyone seemed to be getting ready for something. One of the soldiers was using

a needle and thread to repair his shirt. A nurse was filling her little kerosene lamp.

Three other young South Vietnamese nurses, looking calm and gentle in their fitted blue blouses and black satin pajama pants, sat in the center of the slatted bamboo floor combing their long, black hair, inserting silver clips and braiding it. Later we saw the nurses, whom I judged to be from the National Liberation Front, march off in the dusk across the rice paddies, packs on their backs and rifles on their shoulders.

A thin-faced Vietnamese soldier—this was Anh Ba—carried a big gecko, a kind of lizard, twitching upside down on one of the rafters looking for insects. With a bamboo spear he poked at it until he pried loose its suction feet and it dropped to the floor. Grabbing it by the back of the head, to keep clear of the jaws, he took it to the kitchen for an addition to the evening soup.

At three o'clock Saturday morning Anh Ba ("Number Four Brother") woke us with a shout and said, "Get ready to go." Presently he brought a snack of rice gruel and salted peanuts and said to eat quickly. Moments later we slipped out of the house and climbed into the Land Rover among packs, repeating rifles and a small wicker basket of chirping chicks.

After driving several hours we arrived at another village at dawn and were hustled into a house. We had a big breakfast and had just lain down together on the floor when suddenly we were told to get ready to go quickly. We ran barefoot down a back ladder I carried my shoes, the laces tied together and slung through the straps of my flight bag.

All Running

Soldiers and townspeople were running too. One soldier carried a dog. Another, a live chicken. A woman with a baby in her arms. They started in utter amazement when, upon hearing someone puffing alongside them, they looked around and saw it was an American.

We ran a mile across rice paddies, some of them nearly a foot deep in water. Helicopters came into sight only 10 minutes after we reached the brush country. The soldiers who had been fleeing with us went in another direction and we and our escorts ran on through the brush for another half-mile or so. Then we three correspondents were separated.

I went with a guerrilla we called "Twit," because of his slight facial tic. He ordered me into a small hut, in a thick tree where it looked as if a small tree had been felled under a larger one, to make even thicker cover.

"Be nam hai," said Twit. That means B-52 in Vietnamese. I thought I could hear the big bombers overhead. After we had settled down in a thick tree, Twit, who had a small scar on his face, pulled out some cotton. He gave me two wads and motioned for me to put them in my ears. He signaled for me to close my eyes and push my face down into the dirt. I didn't know for sure whether this was in the event of a bombing attack or whether he was going to shoot me.

But, sensing my fear, he pointed to his unmapped pistol holster and indicated that it was not for me but for the plane. Then he gave me six lumps of sugar in a scrap of paper.

I was on an ant hill and only a few feet from a swarm of bees. For several hours we could hear smaller bombs striking within four or five miles of us, but the huge B-52 bombs never fell.

Helicopters flew very close to us. At one point we heard a tank column approach within a couple of kilometers. But the sound soon receded. A little later Twit and I joined Beth and Mike and their guards. At sunset, when the raid was over and a village brought word it was safe, we went back across the rice paddies and brushland.

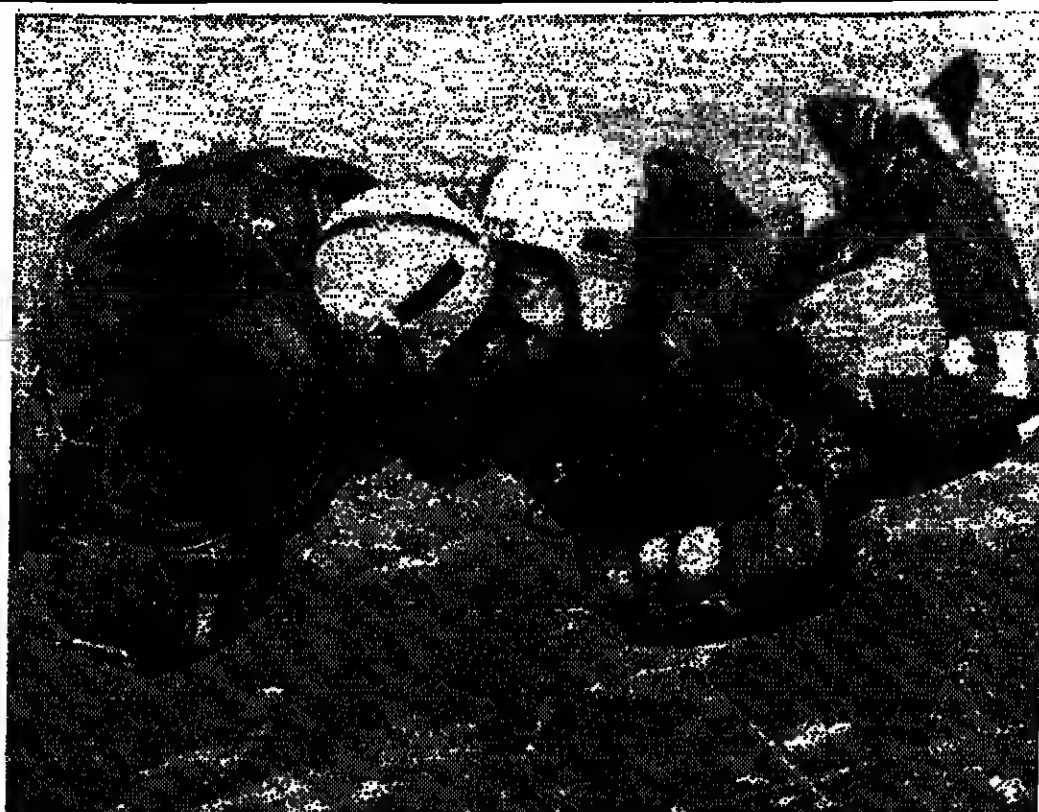
What Happened

A few days later, Anh Ba and Anh Ba told us what had happened that day. They said that 110 tanks and 3,000 men—apparently Americans and South Vietnamese—had taken part in a drive that came within two miles of the burrow in which we had hidden during the attack. "But the tanks stayed on the road," they said.

The night of the bombing raid we had dinner with our captors for the first time. Previously, we had eaten separately, usually after them. This night we all joined the family of the house. There was lots of rice with many side dishes—fish, pastes, peanut paste and chicken soup. Then we passed the rice wine around, each drinking from the same glass.

It was a pleasant dinner but a fast one. It wasn't a safe place, Anh Ba said. "Eat fast. We must go."

NEXT: Two weeks at a base camp—we teach the guerrillas to play chess and they risk their lives to save ours when a helicopter attacks.



IT CAN'T GO ON LIKE THIS—Although appearances are against them, Mrs. Ann Curious, of New York, and Gerd Welckbecker, of West Germany, are not exchanging a kiss in the ultimate of extra-marital meetings. It's just good, clean fun for these paranauts, enjoying the exhilaration of a free fall during the National Parachute Championships, in Plattsburgh, N.Y., where the Germans are guests of the U.S. team.

Kunstler Charged in Beating Of Right-Wing Demonstrator

TORONTO, June 23 (WP).—Police here are holding a warrant charging "Chicago Seven" attorney William Kunstler with assault causing bodily harm after a right-wing demonstrator was beaten unconscious at a rally here last night.

The warrant was issued after the demonstrator swore out a complaint before a crown attorney, equivalent to a district attorney. Police said Mr. Kunstler had returned to the United States and they do not intend to seek extradition. They said Mr. Kunstler will be arrested if he returns to Canada.



William Kunstler

The demonstrator was Paul Fromm, 31, chairman of the University of Toronto chapter of the right-wing Edmund Burke Society.

Mr. Fromm was one of a group that heckled Mr. Kunstler as he started to speak last night to the rally, sponsored by a coalition of left-wing groups.

Mr. Kunstler invited Mr. Fromm to speak himself, and as Mr. Fromm approached the lectern he spilled a glass of water, accidentally or deliberately, over Mr. Kunstler's trousers.

Mr. Kunstler then poured a pitcher of water over Mr. Fromm's head, and the two men started fighting. Leftists on the stage tried to break them up, but Mr. Fromm's supporters took their action as an attack on Mr. Fromm, and stormed the stage.

By the time they got to Mr. Fromm, he was unconscious and bleeding from the mouth. He was dragged from the stage, carried out an exit, and taken to Toronto General Hospital, where he regained consciousness, was X-rayed and released.

Meanwhile, the two factions had continued the fight on the stage at the University of Toronto's Convocation Hall. That melee lasted some five minutes.

About ten minutes later, the Burkers tried to storm the stage again, but were pushed back and taken out of the building by the sponsors of the rally, the May 4 Movement, after the date of the slaying of four students at Kent State University, Ohio.

When Mr. Kunstler finally got to speak, he said the Chicago Seven trial was a trial of the freedom of speech, and commented: "This is the first time I've literally had to fight for it."

Mr. Kunstler, 51, is appealing a sentence of four years and 13 days for contempt of court during the trial of the Chicago Seven, who were charged after demonstrations at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Proceeds of last night's rally were divided between the Law Center for Constitutional Rights, New York City, and a defense fund for 90 people arrested here after a U.S. consulate demonstration protesting the Kent State slayings.

Canadians 1, U.S. 0000 In Road Event

POINT ROBERTS, Wash., June 23 (AP).—An irate Canadian driving a bulldozer plowed up a road here yesterday, bashed in the side of a police car, then barged across the Canadian border under a fusillade of police bullets.

The police said Raymond Astells, 40, upset by an American contractor's refusal to pay a bill for surfacing a road, started gouging huge holes in the road with his machine.

When a policeman parked his car in front of it Mr. Astells smashed that, too. As more police arrived he drove across the border and streaked past surprised customs officers in British Columbia. Canadian police questioned and released him. They said they doubted whether he could be extradited to the United States.

3,000 EEC Employees Strike to Protest Heat

BRUSSELS, June 23 (Reuters).—Some 3,000 employees at the Common Market's new headquarters here staged a three-hour strike today in protest against the sweltering conditions inside the building.

The strike was a call for action to improve the air conditioning in the 14-story building. Alleged defects in the cooling system have triggered strikes by ushers and press spokesmen since the building opened last autumn.

Frank Wilson Dies; Headed Secret Service

Fought Counterfeiters And Defeated Capone

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Frank J. Wilson, 83, former chief of the Secret Service and the man credited with causing the downfall of mobster Al Capone and finding the kidnapper and slayer of Charles Lindbergh's baby, died yesterday at Georgetown University Hospital.

As chief of the Secret Service from 1936 to 1947, Mr. Wilson cracked down on counterfeiting, reducing losses of from \$1 million to \$1.5 million a year to about \$50,000 a year.

Mr. Wilson was born in Buffalo, N.Y., the son of a policeman. He enlisted in the Army in 1917 but was discharged after a month because of poor eyesight.

He was the man portrayed but not named in the 1949 movie "The Undercover Agent" which starred Glenn Ford as Mr. Wilson and Nina Foch as his wife, Judith.

"Special Agent" co-authored with Beth Day and published in 1965, he told of his quarter of a century with the Treasury Department, first as a special agent and later as Secret Service chief.

In the book he related how the Secret Service, which has the special job of guarding the President and foreign dignitaries, tracked three men who threatened Franklin D. Roosevelt. He also recalled the attempted assassination of Harry S. Truman by Puerto Rican political fanatics.

He saw "political show" of the type that provided "maximum fanfare and minimum security" as the direct cause of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

New Techniques

While chief of the Secret Service he developed new presidential security techniques that are now applied as standard procedures.

He was the federal representative in the investigation into the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby, and it was at his insistence that the serial numbers of the ransom hills were recorded. This later led to the arrest and conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

As guardian of not only the President but also the country's money, he initiated a nationwide "know your money" campaign that helped shopkeepers and merchants recognize counterfeit money.

Bonn, Warsaw Sign Trade Pact

WARSAW, June 23 (Reuters).—West Germany and Poland today initiated a new five-year trade and economic agreement, following nine months of tough bargaining concluded here earlier today.

Bonn's special negotiator, Ambassador Egon Emmel, and a Polish foreign trade ministry department head, Stanislaw Strus, signed the document, a Polish official said.

The agreement, valid from 1970 to 1974, covers economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the countries as well as trade exchange. Mr. Emmel told a press conference here today.

Biennale to Open Today; 27 Nations in Venice Show

By Michael Gibson

VENICE, June 23.—The Venice Biennale is due to be inaugurated tomorrow with 27 countries exhibiting, one abstention and one no-show. Twenty-two of the national pavilions are ready, but in the central pavilion, intended to give the basic theme of this year's exhibition, not only are the works not installed but the very walls and ceilings are still a-building.

Not those of the pavilion, to be sure, but the temporary inner structure that is adjusted to the requirements of each new exhibit. Frameworks are flying and saws whining in the French pavilion too, where new floors and walls are being built out of kilter, like in the fun-house of Copenhagen's Tivoli Gardens, so as to disrupt the visitor's normal notions of space. The Italian, Brazilian and U.S. exhibits are in a flurry of last-minute preparations with empty rooms and "no admittance" signs on the door.

This state of unreadiness is being blamed on the various strikes that have crippled the Italian transport system and postal service over the past months—and the excuse is no doubt valid for the Italians themselves and for the exhibit at the central pavilion.

U.S. Exhibit
The American pavilion has been transformed into a "graphic arts workshop" where visiting artists will work before the public and be available for discussion. The catalogue lists works by 47 American artists, but the names of 25 of these are followed by an asterisk referring to a footnote: "Withdrawn from the exhibition at the artist's request." These artists, who include some of the most prominent among the contemporary Americans, have withdrawn their works—at the suggestion of a committee of artists—in order to protest the Vietnam war.

Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, was going to exhibit works by seven artists—which are listed in the catalogue which also includes reproductions of three works. Yesterday however the doors of the pavilion were closed, and this morning there was an inscription in fresh white paint across the walls and main door: "Closed for technical reasons—information at the Soviet pavilion."

Biennale officials state that they have received no word of a cancellation and as far as they are concerned the Czechoslovak exhibition is still expected. "There have been so many strikes," they say, "in transport, customs and postal services."

In Move Against Sabotage

World Air Officials May Ban Insurance Vending Machines

MONTREAL, June 23 (WP).—Professional airline pilots call them "unattended machines open to the public. Airports get a cutback from the insurance companies for permission to have them installed and left in airports."

The question of airport insurance has come up in the U.S. Congress where it has been charged insurance companies appear to be making excessive profits on premiums.

ICAO delegates here are now working under the threat of suspension of air services by the International Transport Workers Federation if the ICAO countries don't come up with an answer soon to halt hijacking and attacks against commercial aviation.

Charles H. Blyth, general secretary of the 6-million-member ITF, said that if governments don't take action to protect civil aviation workers, his federation would.

Mr. Blyth said he will cable his affiliates in Europe to ask what action has been taken by various governments on the recommendations adopted here on hijacking. If the action is not quick enough, a vote will be taken in Miami in September, when the ITF meets there.

"There is no doubt whatever that our unions will refuse to handle aircraft after landing if they come from countries which condone or refuse to do anything about hijacking or sabotage against civil aviation," said Mr. Blyth.

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Dance in Paris

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 23.—The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, now in the final week of a brief season at the Théâtre de la Ville, has come to town on short notice (stepping in for the ill-fated Harkness Ballet) to contribute to the strong finish of one of the most active and interesting dance seasons here in many years.

This fresh, youthful and very musical troupe is not unknown here, having carried away a couple of prizes from the 1968 Paris International Dance Festival, including that for the best company.

But it is also one of a fairly

select group of dance companies that is important for what it has created as well as for its qualities as an ensemble. A number of ballets it has brought into being have enriched the repertoires of other companies on both sides of the Atlantic and contributed, quietly but effectively, to the artistic vigor and variety of contemporary dance as a whole. And its solidity as Canada's leading ballet troupe, in existence more than 30 years, is a sign that this will continue to be so.

The man most responsible for the company's current artistic profile is Brian Macdonald, its chief choreographer, and the capacity Paris audiences had a chance last week to see the first performance of his latest work—at once universal and uniquely Canadian, classic and distinctly contemporary.

"The Shining People of Leonard Cohen" is an extended pas de deux set—not to music in the usual sense—but to some poems of the Canadian poet-singer, recited by Macdonald and reworked in a tape montage by Barry Freedman so that they acquired a musical as well as a verbal function. A curious choice, one might think, to be first exposed to an audience that could not really be counted on to understand the words.

Yet this in itself threw the burden of expression on the dance, and so perhaps it was the best kind of audience. The

Annette av Paul
and
David Moroni
in "The Shining
People of
Leonard
Cohen."

Bernard.

poems, exalting the flesh and sometimes quite explicit in reference to the acts of sex, nevertheless have a quality of innocence, of being sensual without being sensual or voluptuous. Let alone lubricious. Macdonald's choreography did not avoid the specific references of the texts, yet—thanks in no small part to the artistic personalities of the dancers Annette av Paul and David Moroni—retained this quality of sexual pleasure uncomplicated by the slightest Victorianism.

The program opened with "Meadowlark," by the American choreographer Elliot Feld, which shares with "Shining People" the quality of innocent sex play, but little else. If "Les Sylphides" can sometimes be called "Chopiniana," there is no reason why this half-hour work could not be called "Haydniana." Six couples, in pseudo-peasant costumes, and using some of Haydn's most bucolic music, go through a series of light-hearted flirtations romps against a background of Robert

Prévost's decor of thick foliage. It is a beautifully balanced ballet and attractively executed by the Canadians.

Between these two came "Canto Indio," a slight miscalculation in that the picture, postcard costumes and Macdonald's pleasant pas de deux—danced with great facility and some outright mugging by Christine Hennessy and Wintrop Corey—did not seem to have much to do with the earthy and genuine Mexican folk quality of Carlos Chavez's music.

Music in Switzerland

The Big Jazz Band Lives On U.S. College Campuses

By Henry Pleasants

MONTREUX, Switzerland.—The big jazz band, as it flourished in the Swing Era, has been regarded as on the verge of extinction since the mid-forties. It has never quite given up the ghost. Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Woody Herman and, more recently, Buddy Rich have persevered and survived. Excellent ad hoc bands may be heard behind the best popular singers. And more or less permanent bands serve as supporting units for late night TV shows and spectacles.

But the big band flourishes today, improbably, on the American university campus. At least half a dozen of these university bands, and probably more, are so close to the performance standards of the finest professional bands that certain exceptionally accomplished players move easily and often back and forth between the professional and the student outfits.

In the fourth International Jazz Festival, which came to a close here Sunday night, we have heard three of them—the M.I.T. Festival Jazz Ensemble; the Kent State University Lab Band; and the North Texas State Lab Band. Europe has known little or nothing of this uniquely American phenomenon, and so it was no surprise that their playing was the sensation and the talk of the festival.

The best of them, predictably, was the North Texas State band, which, under the direction of Leon Breddon, has won seven national championship awards in the past ten years. With the Indiana University and University of Illinois bands, it represents the peak of American university jazz-band achievement. But M.I.T., under Herb Pomeroy, and Kent State, under a graduate student, Bill Dobbin, were not far behind.

The M.I.T. band was, in one remarkable respect, the most astonishing. Whereas the North Texas State and Kent State bands are composed, with few exceptions, of music majors, the M.I.T. band is exclusively of future engineers. One of its soloists, the trombonist Richie Orr, for whom the adjective "phenomenal" is hardly excessive, let it be known after the concert here that he would be hanging up his horn at the end of the tour.

All the bands, and North Texas State particularly, are marvels of individual and ensemble virtuosity, and when it comes to the execution of the most intricate and complex scores North Texas State is, I suspect, superior to most professional bands. But this very virtuosity is a temptation both to the bands and to their student writers, to astonish; and the result, too often, is more astonishing than delightful.

There was much the students could have learned of the virtues of simplicity and the artful elaboration of melody from such old pros as Benny Bailey, Dexter Gordon, Gerry Mulligan, Yusef Lateef and Tony Scott. And they could have learned much from the Junior Mance Trio, which, with the infinitely accomplished Oliver Jackson on drums and the equally widely versed Martin Rivera on bass, backed Gordon, Mulligan and Scott in hour-long sets that will remain in my memory as examples of just that is best in jazz.

"No tricks, just jazz," exclaimed Tony Scott after Dexter Gordon's set. He was referring to some of the avant-garde productions which played a larger role than in any previous Montreux festival and offered hour after hour of gimmickry, pretentious and more or less kooky tedium.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, June 23.—One new play opened in New York last week, "The Cage," directed by Kenneth Koch at the Off-Broadway Playhouse Theater, was written by Rick Cluchey, an ex-convict. It is about prison life. United Press International said: "Cluchey has written a tight, compelling play that holds attention throughout its 80 minutes. Obviously its purpose is to arouse interest in prison reform, but

it does this without preaching and only in terms of meaningful drama." Clive Barnes, reviewing the play for The New Times, praised the acting and Mr. Koch's direction but said that the play "never moves to a subjective conclusion, nor, as an alternative, does it paint a clearly objective picture." Rick Cluchey, the author, plays the lead. All the members of the cast have served prison sentences.

Entertainment in Paris

No Summer Lull in the Theater World

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 23.—Paris is following the example of London and New York this year by extending its theater season through the summer. Usually with the coming of warm weather all but half a dozen of the Parisian playhouses are darkened and their players go off to vacation or to fulfill film commitments until early September. In the past, the theater has been a summer lull, but this year and August some 15 theaters are remaining open—more than you will find on Broadway during the dog days.

Nor will the summer repast be the customary skimpy meal, composed of the season's dubious leftovers (the big bits being temporarily closed down) which seek to coddle the centimes of the theater-hungry visitors. This year, several outstanding successes will continue to hold the boards.

Françoise Dorin's "Un Sale Egoïste," one of the best of recent Gallic comedies, is at the Antoine for the summer. A mordant and amusing study of a selfish bachelor and his futile efforts to duck his responsibilities, it is superbly acted by Paul Meurisse as the would-be lone wolf, by Michel Roux as his understanding manservant and by Béatrice Breth, Claude Gensac and Marion Game as the women who plague his exclusive existence.

"Hair"—which has just celebrated its first anniversary at the Porte Saint-Martin—is here to stay, as is the revival of Marcel Achard's "Domino" (at the Variétés) with Odile Versois replacing Danielle Darrieux who takes over from Katharine Hepburn Aug. 3 in "Coco" in New York) and Robert Lamoureux as stars.

Another Play
The better of the two new Anouilh plays—"Les Poissons Rouges"—is at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre. It is designed after the intimate revue pattern and excellently played by Jean-Pierre Marielle, a bass-baritone, as Jacques Marin, his friendly enemy, by Pascal Mazzotti as the bunch-backed physician with a chip on his shoulder, and by Madeleine Barbulée as a babbling mother-in-law. Terence Frisby's British farce about a professional gourmet and a hippie maid, "Fille dans Ma Soupe," with Elisabeth Wiener and Pierre Mondy, is packing and rocking the Madeleine, Roger Coggio is in another English import at the

Athénée: "L'Homme qui se Donnait la Comédie," an adaptation of Evelyn Williams's murder play, "Night Must Fall."

Ionesco is represented by Jean-Marie Serreau's revival of "Amédée" with Éléonore Hirt at the Poche-Montparnasse; by the double bill of his early duo of one-acters—"La Cantatrice Chauve" and "La Leçon"—now in its 14th year at the Ruchette, and by a program at the café theater Le Sémiote (18 Rue Dauphine).

The Comédie-Française is offering its major productions of the year: "L'Avare" (directed by Jean-Paul Rousillon, and performed on a dimly lit stage); "Tartuffe" (directed by Jacques Charon with Robert Eirich as the sly hypocrite); a trio of short Giraudoux plays, and a sumptuous presentation of Molière's "Médée."

There are even two premieres this week. At the Théâtre des Nouveautés "Monsieur Prudhomme," adapted from the works of the 19th-century satirist of bourgeois mores, Henri Monnier, will open on Saturday, while three short plays—"Je Réve... Peut-être que Non" by Pirandello, "Le Tombeau d'Achille" by André Roussin and "Le Nouveau Locataire" by Ionesco—are due at the Gaîté-Montparnasse for the weekend.

On the Light Side
The summer night is a time for café terraces, the fireworks in the Tuilleries gardens, mint juleps at Harry's Bar, laughter and vagrant fancies. In the theater, it is the time for light entertainment and light music. Ideally meeting the seasonal requirements is Sacha Guitry's "L'Amour Masqué" with its luring Messenger melodies and with Jean Marais in Sacha's role at the Palais-Royal. The regretted Twenties here sing and dance before us again, slightly absurd, a trifle coy and quaint, but filled with an irresistible nostalgia.

The Zizi Jeanmaire revue, staged by Roland Petit at the Casino de Paris, also harks back to the années folles, stressing jazz rhythm in a production number set against the magnificent Erte decor. It is a lively and lavish spectacle that will probably go to Broadway next season, there to evoke memories of the glories era of Ziegfeld and Earl Carroll.

The dinner shows at the Lido and the Bal du Moulin Rouge are revues of like size and glitter. Both the Lido's "Grand Prix" and the Moulin Rouge's

"Fantastic" are blue-ribbon extravaganzas, champagne entertainment for the summer night. Fata Morgana, back from triumph in Hong Kong, has returned for an engagement at the Riffel Tower restaurant, singing a new repertoire of songs and serving as mistress of ceremonies. The program begins after an 8 o'clock dinner and runs on until just before midnight, for the elevators—Cinderella-like—cease functioning at the stroke of 12.

At the Alcazar (62 Rue Mazarine), high-spirited café-concert begins after dinner and continues until almost dawn. At La Grande Eugène (13 Rue d'Argeuteuil) there is a female impersonation revue of cleverness and quality. These shows

must be seen at once for both establishments will soon close their doors, their companies committed to entertain at Cannes during July and August.

Of the strip-tease offerings (stripping will continue throughout the summer in Paris), that of the Crazy Horse (12 Avenue George V) and that of Le Sexy (68 Rue Pierre-Charron) are recommended. There is witty fare at the châteaux, too: Robert Rocca, Maurice Horgues and Jean Raymond sardonically review current events in "Petit Cinéma Politique" at Dix-Heures and those noted wags, Jean Rigaud and Jacques Grello, are the stars of "La Jolie de Rire" at Le Caveau de la République.

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CC Refuses to Release Transport Firm Report

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—The Interstate Commerce Commission refused to make available to the public a report critical of the railroad industry's financial condition, which was prepared by a staff of the commission's general counsel.

The report, which has been circulating in the industry for some time, was prepared by a staff of the commission's general counsel, and was intended to provide a comprehensive analysis of the railroad industry's financial condition.

The report, which was prepared by a staff of the commission's general counsel, was intended to provide a comprehensive analysis of the railroad industry's financial condition.

Some Control Forecast for Euromarkets

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters).—

Fred H. Klopstock, international research manager at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said today he expects some central bank supervision of the Euromarket in the not-too-distant future.

Speaking on problems in the Euromarket and Eurobond markets at a seminar here, he said that one of the great unresolved issues is supervision of credit quality in the market.

He noted some proposals for major central banks to set up a centralized system to supervise credit risk.

He said he believed central banks are beginning to feel slightly unhappy that commercial enterprises which turned to the Euromarket to obtain funds could upset the aims of domestic policy.

Mr. Klopstock doubted whether central banks were interested in interfering or frustrating the objectives of the Euromarket.

Whatever central banks do will be aimed at smoothing the flow of funds and eliminating risk, he said.

The two-day seminar, called "Euromarket 1970," is organized by Industrial Education International Ltd.

Penn Central Loans

NEW YORK, June 23 (Reuters).—

First National City Bank's total loans to the whole Penn Central complex are well below the bank's legal lending limit of \$90 million, a spokesman said today.

Penn Central Probes Mount In Congress

Republicans Ask Full Review of Industry

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Two

New York Republicans today called for a joint congressional committee investigation of the U.S. railroad industry in the wake of the bankruptcy of the Penn Central, the nation's largest transport company.

At the same time, the administration formally introduced its proposal for a credit guarantee package.

The fate of the legislation appeared uncertain in the House, Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D., W.Va., chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, agreed to co-sponsor the measure, but his Senate counterpart, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, did not.

Thus, in the Senate, the bill has only Republican sponsors. Hearings are expected to begin soon.

Sen. Jacob Javits and Rep. Ogden Reid introduced identical proposals in the Senate and House coupling their proposal with a plan similar to the Nixon administration for a \$100 million loan guarantee for the industry.

Earlier investigations into the Penn Central bankruptcy were announced by Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, chairman of the House Banking Committee, and Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., chairman of the Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee.

Guarantee Limit

Unlike the administration's Javits-Reid plan would limit guarantees to loans for railroading purposes only. Many railroad companies have interests in other business areas.

In a joint statement, Sen. Javits and Rep. Reid said the emergency loan guarantee alone would not solve the problem of the railroads.

But, they added, "Our aim must be to keep the railroads operating, whatever may be the legal auspices under which it does so."

More Failures Seen

At Senate subcommittee hearings today, Sen. Hartke predicted more railroad bankruptcies and pressed for bi-weekly reports on the status of railroad ownership, effects of this ownership and how the public interest is affected. He also demanded a list of prospective applicants for loan guarantees.

Penn Central's declaration of bankruptcy allowed the company to halt payments on debt and conserve cash for daily operations. The company's management has pledged to maintain service while the railroad is being reorganized.

Who Will Suffer?

Just who will suffer financially from the bankruptcy is unclear and probably will remain so for years while the reorganization pends before the courts.

The most vulnerable investors are the holders of 24.1 million shares, who always have laid claim on a falling firm's assets.

Such as banks and insurance companies, which have no collateral to secure their loans, also appear exposed.

For example, during last week, Penn Central Transportation Co. had \$3.5 million in commercial paper—a form of short-term, unsecured loan made by banks, corporations, and institutional investors—outstanding, according to ICC records.

By contrast, Penn's long-term debt, at the end of 1969, was about \$2.6 billion and its assets \$6.8 billion.

U.S.-Japanese Textile Talks

Show No Sign of Agreement

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI).—

Japanese and American negotiators failed to solve the controversial year-old textile problem today, but agreed to continue negotiations tomorrow.

Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans and Kiichi Miyazawa, Japanese Minister for International Trade and Industry, talked for 76 minutes today in Stans' private office.

Japanese embassy officials said there were no plans to break off the talks. They quoted Mr. Miyazawa as saying yesterday that "we have not gone as far as asking how to conduct funeral services. We two are in the same boat. We will spend these days trying to avoid a shipwreck."

Report Due

Mr. Stans will report to the House Ways and Means Committee next Monday on the progress of the U.S.-Japanese textile talks.

His testimony will conclude the panel's text hearings. Shortly thereafter the committee is expected to go into a closed session to begin voting on pending trade legislation, including the textile quota bill sponsored by panel chairman Wilbur Mills, D., Ark.

Maxwell Reveals Bid to Regain Pergamon; Surprise to Leasco

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters).—Robert Maxwell, former chairman of Pergamon Press Ltd., said today he plans to bid for Pergamon following publication of an accountant's report on the company.

Mr. Maxwell still has a 28 percent interest in the publishing firm, Leasco Data Processing Corp. won 34 percent in a bitter takeover battle last year.

Mr. Maxwell said his bid would be between 18 and 25 shillings a share (\$2.16 to \$4.00).

He said he had asked the City of London's takeover panel to grant equality of access to data about Pergamon to all bona-fide potential bidders and to allow enough time for other parties to prepare bids in opposition to a Leasco bid for the remainder of the firm.

Mr. Maxwell said he had backing from five "substantial" corporations, including a bank, which he declined to name.

In New York, Leasco's chairman, Saul Steinberg, said Leasco was "completely unaware" of any bid planned for Pergamon.

He said the auditor's report on Pergamon should be ready "in around 30 days," but he had no indication what it would reveal.

Haack Says Surcharge Needed for Survival

By Robert E. Wood

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., June 23.—Robert W. Haack, president of the New York Stock Exchange, has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to extend the \$15 surcharge on securities trades, due to expire July 2, for another 90 days.

Mr. Haack told an Investment Bankers Association of California meeting yesterday that sharply declining stock market volume has cut the special surcharge's yield to between \$220 million and \$230 million since it began in April.

Instead of the \$440 million to \$450 million revenues it had been expected to generate for the depressed brokerage industry.

"It's clear that without the surcharge this industry would not long survive," Mr. Haack concluded gloomily, after reviewing the difficulties brought on by sagging stock prices, depressed trading volume, tight money and soaring costs.

Another speaker, Andrew J. Melton Jr., president of the Investment Bankers Association of America, later pinned the securities industry's problems squarely on its own "complacency."

He speculated that proposed new commission structures, due to be presented to the SEC within the next few months, "may come up with an added surcharge of about \$6 per trade, instead of the \$15 (temporary addition we have now)."

Dealing with immediate problems, Mr. Haack said recent investment house difficulties had caused stock exchange executives to spend "about 40 percent of their time" attacking financial difficulties of member firms and negotiating for mergers, liquidations, loans or cutbacks.

"I'm happy to say, however, that when I left New York to attend this meeting no major firms were in serious trouble," he said.

He said new exchange regulations call for an interview with officers of any firm whose debts rise above 12 times the firm's net capital or

Stockholder Bill

Is Introduced

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reuters).—Sen. Edmund Muskie, D.,

Maine, introduced legislation today to give stockholders an opportunity to voice their opinions on political and social issues affecting corporate decision-making.

His bill would allow shareholders putting on the ballot proposals of an economic, political or social vein. Securities and Exchange Commission regulations at present give management authority to exclude these types of stockholder proposals.

Four Seasons

Has 'Serious' Liquidity Ills

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—

Four Seasons Equity Corp. announced yesterday that it would cease the development of additional nursing centers because of "a serious liquidity problem."

The Oklahoma City-based company also reported that it had a loss of about \$905,000 in the ten months ended April 30, and that John W. Johnson had resigned as chairman and president. Joel I. Carson, formerly a vice-president, succeeded Mr. Johnson.

The stock of sister-firm Four Seasons Nursing Centers has been suspended from trading on the American Stock Exchange since April 30.

Nursing later revamped its top management and board of directors. It still has not issued a report for the March quarter. A spokesman said yesterday that drafts were submitted last week to the Amer. which requested additional information.

The Four Seasons Equity announcement said its ability to raise capital for new projects had been "jeopardized" by the suspension of trading in Nursing stock, by tight money conditions and by lawsuits filed against both companies.

Italian Auto Output

ROME, June 23 (Reuters).—

Italian motor vehicle output fell slightly to 662,302 in the first four months of this year from 643,740 in the same 1969 period, the Vehicle Producers Association said today.

Exports declined 17 percent to 227,389 from 273,902, while imports rose nearly 44 percent to 129,158, from 89,988.

Penn Aftermath Cited in N.Y. Plunge

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 23 (NYT).—The stock market gave way today to a new set of anxieties—widespread fears of corporate liquidity problems—along a broad front on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average plummeted 18 points, falling steadily through the session, to finish at 698.11.

This marked the widest decline in the blue-chip indicator since it plunged by 20.81 on May 25. On the following day, the average slipped by 10.20 to close at its 1 1/2-year low of 631.16.

Today, the Dow Jones transportation average, showing an even larger percentage drop than the industrial component, moved down 8.82 to 132.48.

[Reuters reported tonight that the NYSE, at a special meeting, today voted to suspend from trading 21 bonds of railroads which are indirectly obligated to Penn Central Transportation Co.]

[The suspensions, which also involved six stocks, are effective immediately, Penn Central Company's stock is not affected.]

"Stocks with any hint of liquidity problems were hit pretty hard," declared Robert H. Stovall, a partner at Reynolds & Co. This year has been chronic all year long, but it suddenly became acute on Sunday when the Penn Central ran up the red flag.

Many analysts hastened to note that liquidity fears affecting various companies were not logical, but that they represented "a psychological spillover" of the crisis affecting the biggest U.S. railroad system.

Chrysler was one of the major stocks feeling the repercussions, according to brokers. It ran at the top of the active list, and volume reflected some selling by mutual funds.

With its opening delayed until 2 p.m., Chrysler traded a total of 376,000 shares as the stock fell 2 5/8 to 16 1/2. The third largest automotive producer sold at a 72 3/4 peak in late 1968.

Telex, the second most active issue, dropped 2 1/4 to 13 as computer-oriented and glamour stocks felt the chill of selling.

General Motors, apparently also at the brunt of some institutional selling bearing dropped 2 7/8 to 61 in the volume race's No. 3 spot.

Some fund managers have come to regard automobile stocks as unpopular, at least on a temporary basis. "These portfolio managers

are busily restructuring their holdings prior to the June 30 cutoff date for the second quarter.

Penn Central, ironically enough, emerged as the only gainer among the 15 most active issues. For the second straight day, the stock failed to open until the final bell. Today, Penn rose 1 1/8 to 7 5/8 on turnover of 280,000 shares.

Turnover on the NYSE climbed to 10.79 million shares—or about average for a session this year—from the previous day's slow-paced 8.7 million shares.

Fed Suspends Some Interest Rate Ceilings

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—The Federal Reserve Board today took prompt—but unexpected—action to help banks provide funds to companies short of cash.

The surprise move appeared to be an outgrowth of Sunday's bankruptcy of the Penn Central railroad, which could not raise additional working capital to meet its bills.

The Fed's action was seen as an effort to calm financial markets, and reflected pledges by Fed chairman Arthur Burns—repeated by President Nixon last week—that "there will be enough money and credit to meet future needs."

What the Fed did was remove interest rate ceilings banks are permitted to pay on sums of \$100,000 and over on deposit between 30 and 90 days. The ceilings now stand at 6 1/4 percent for deposits with maturities between 30 and 59 days and 6 1/2 percent for sums with maturities between 60 and 89 days.

The suspension should allow banks to attract more deposits from companies with excess cash, and relax the funds to firms with immediate needs for more working capital.

For the last year, many companies have resorted to "commercial paper"—a form of short-term note—to raise working capital. Rates on these constantly exceeded 6 1/2 percent, luring money away from banks.

Penn Central's declaration of bankruptcy, however, froze repayments on about \$83.5 million in commercial paper, according to government figures. In these circumstances, analysts say, companies with excess cash might now be more selective in committing their money.

In its announcement, the Fed cited "uncertainties in financial markets" as a justification for the move.

The Fed argued that the measure would "interfere" with the government's anti-inflationary policies, because any increase in bank loans "would not constitute an increase in total credit flows, to the extent that they simply represented a transfer of borrowing from other financial avenues, as for example the commercial paper market."

Corning Glass Has 18 Percent Earnings Decline

NEW YORK, June 23.—Corning

Glass Works and subsidiaries today reported an 18 percent profit drop in the first half of the fiscal year.

Consolidated net earnings fell to \$21.27 million, \$3.08 a share down from \$25.85 million, \$3.77 a share in the corresponding period of 1969.

Sales for the first half of this year totalled \$268.8 million, compared with \$242.52 million for the first half of 1969.

A special non-recurring dividend of \$1.52 million from British subsidiary, James A. Jobling & Co., was included in the 1969 figures.

American Enka

Second Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions).... 61.1 57.2

Profits (millions).... 4.27 4.78

Per Share 0.53 0.59

First Half

Revenue (millions).... 126.8 113.6

Profits (millions).... 9.19 9.98

Per Share 1.15 1.24

Sherwin Williams

Nine Months

Revenue (millions).... 367.1 347.7

Profits (millions).... 8.58 10.64

Per Share 1.13 1.85

* Company said "significant" earnings are indicated for the full year, citing softness in the economy and the truck strike.

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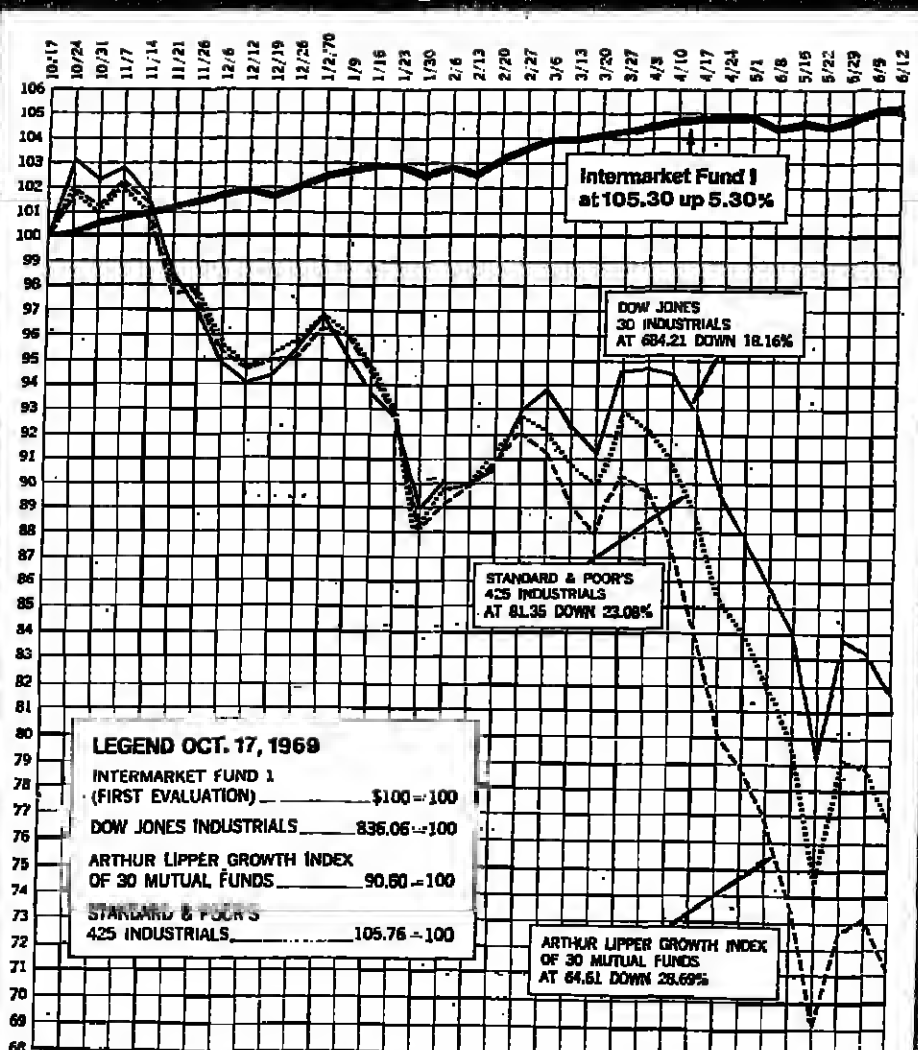
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Madras

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Continued on next page.



International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-Day Indicated Prices			
Bond	Price	Yield	Change
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40

Variable Rate			
Bond	Price	Yield	Change
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Following net asset value per share as of June 23, 1970			
Fund	Price	Yield	Change
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40

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For information contact: Continental Investors Company, Limited, Oxford House, 13 Draycott Avenue, London, S.W.3, England.

Tokyo Exchange

Price	Yield	Change
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25

European Gold Markets

Price	Yield	Change
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25

Bank Stocks

Price	Yield	Change
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on June 23, 1970

NEW YORK (AP)			
Fund	Price	Yield	Change
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on June 23, 1970

High Low Last Chg			
Stock	Price	Yield	Change
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40

Foreign Stock Indexes

Index	Price	Yield	Change
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on June 23, 1970

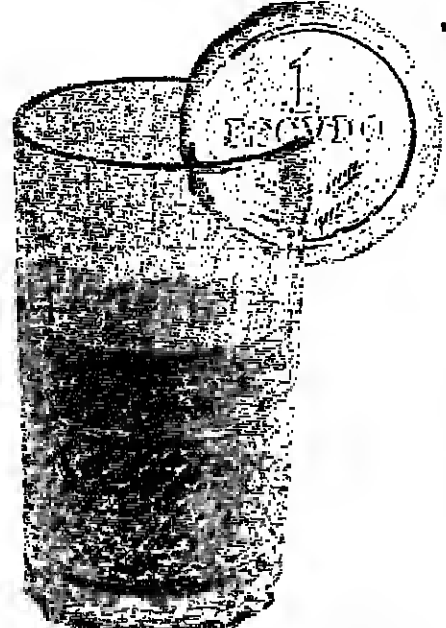
High Low Last Chg			
Stock	Price	Yield	Change
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40
100 Upp Can	1.40	4.25	1.40

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20 to 30%	3 years.
30 to 40%	4 years.
40 to 50%	5 years.
50 to 60%	6 years.

The above tables have been worked out actuarially. The loss AFCA accepts is offset by discount purchases of many of its assets, resulting in no loss to present shareholders. As an additional safety measure, the management reserves the right to terminate this offer should it adversely affect the performance of AFCA.

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Address _____

Tel. _____

